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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.]

OUR NATURAL ALLIES IN THE BALTIC.

WE endeavoured to draw attention in our last to the strong sympathy expressed by the Scandinavian nations for the cause in which Great Britain and France are engaged. We return to the subject, with the view of showing how greatly it is the interest and duty of the Allies, and more especially of England, to encourage this friendly sentiment and to turn it to account. Austria and Prussia may desire nothing so much as peace—peace *à tout prix*—peace unaccompanied by the punishment of the man whose insane ambition has so wantonly disturbed it. But Great Britain and France can have no desire to respect what is called the “integrity of the Russian Empire.” Their love of peace has a stronger foundation; for if peace can be better secured by the partial disintegration or dismemberment of that Empire, than by respect for its actual limits, it will be alike their interest and their duty to endeavour to push the war to that extremity. A Power whose systematic policy, ever since the days of Peter the Great, has been to assault the integrity of its neighbours, must give “material guarantees” to keep the peace. It is not sufficient to prevent the aggressor from enriching himself merely in one direction. His virtual monopoly of the Black Sea is but one of many dangers to be guarded against. The Czar has proved that no considerations of justice can restrain him, and that no reliance can be placed upon his word or upon his prudence. To restrain him from aggrandising his empire at the expense of Turkey is not enough. Defeated in that object, he or his successors, if left unpunished, will all the more vigorously endeavour to extend the Russian supremacy in another direction. If he cannot have the Black Sea, he will make every effort to command or to monopolise the Baltic. In addition to the actual possession of Finland, wrested by conquest from Sweden, and which forms one of the most valuable jewels in the Imperial Crown, the Czar has a reversionary interest in the Duchy of Holstein. On the death of the present King of Denmark, that province becomes his inheritance. Such a circumstance is a European misfortune; but if the people of Holstein

themselves have no desire to be yoked to the Barbarian, it will not be wise on the part of Great Britain and France to suffer them to be dismembered from the Danish Crown. It is morally certain that the object of Russia—especially if she be signally defeated in the South—will be to strengthen herself in the North. Sweden and Denmark are free states—inhabited by brave and intelligent races, closely allied, not only by language but by sympathy and by religious opinion, with the people of Great Britain. They are our natural allies, and no social or political circumstances exist to show that they are in a state of decline. The Turks may or may not be able to maintain themselves in Europe. It is a question of extremely doubtful solution with many persons who give no support whatever to the nefarious ambition of the Czar, whether the Turks, notwithstanding all the wise and extensive reforms of the late and the present Sultan, possess that elasticity of mind and enterprise of character which will enable them to play their proper part in the great scheme of civilised Europe, and whether their religion be not, in reality, an insurmountable bar to their national advancement, and to their existence as a bulwark against Russian encroachment. But if there be any truth in these arguments—which, however, we do not assert—no similar objections can be taken against the Swedes and the Danes. Sweden has been robbed by Russia, and her people earnestly desire to repossess their ancient province. The people of that province themselves detest the yoke of their barbarian task-masters, and hail with delight the prospect of being reunited to that free Protestant and maritime State, with whose ancient glories their own are so intimately associated. Should not Great Britain and France assist the Swedes and the Fins to come together again? Has not the time arrived, when advantage should be taken of the popular sympathy expressed towards the great cause of European freedom by the Scandinavian nations? And should not our Government enter into negotiations with the Courts both of Sweden and Denmark to guarantee them support and assistance, and to secure them on our side?

Russia is busily engaged in the attempt to make these States

break through their declared neutrality. It is our duty to follow the example. Our supremacy in the struggle will secure the independence of Denmark and Sweden: the supremacy of Russia will be fatal to them both. Sweden will not only remain without Finland—her rightful possession; but Denmark, in spite of the sympathies of the Holsteiners, and in spite of the interests of every other province of that brave, but too small kingdom—will be dismembered from association with civilised Europe, and united with a Government which maintains its connection with foreigners by the sword, and with its own subjects by the knout. Were the alternative fairly placed before Sweden and Denmark by the Government of this country, and were our alliance offered them upon the terms which they have a right to expect, and which it is our palpable interest to offer, there can be no doubt of the enthusiastic alacrity with which they would give their decision.

Although the anticipations of victory excited by the appearance of the gallant Napier in their seas, have not yet been justified by any considerable achievement, the Fins and the Swedes know that our conquests are certain, and look with almost as much interest as the people of England do to every move in the game. When Revel and Helsingfors are taken, as they will assuredly be whenever Sir Charles Napier thinks it expedient to attack them, the entrance to St. Petersburg will be as effectually blocked as if our fleets were at Cronstadt. The Swedes are preparing their minds for the day when St. Petersburg itself shall be in our possession. They do not understand the delays of our diplomacy, and have begun to express their astonishment that no definite overtures have yet been made to them by the Allies. The Danes are equally on the alert. It is publicly stated in Copenhagen that by a new treaty between Great Britain and France, signed on the 15th ult., those Powers have bound themselves to procure a categorical answer from the two Scandinavian States, whether they will join the Anglo-French or the Russian Alliance. Time will show whether this statement be true; but there seems no inherent reason to doubt its correctness. Both Den-



mark and Sweden could give effectual aid; and we see with pleasure that the amount and quality of that aid are freely set forth by one of the ablest of the Swedish journals. It is stated in the *Aftonblad* that Sweden alone—not including the Norwegian contingent, the militia, and reserves—is able to provide an army of 94,980 men; composed of 85,000 infantry, 5564 cavalry, and 4416 artillery. Of this force, 60,000 men would be available for a war against Russia, and an attack upon St. Petersburg by land. How valuable an auxiliary such a force would prove to our own military and naval forces in the Baltic, need not be insisted upon. In addition to this force, Sweden, if not Denmark, could provide large numbers of flat-bottomed vessels, such as Admiral Napier requires, and expressly built for the navigation of the shallow waters of the Upper Baltic and the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia. We believe that our Government has but to offer to aid the Swedes in the endeavour to repossess themselves of Finland, to be secure of their hearty and zealous co-operation. Sweden has often played a great part in the history of Europe. It is for the interest of all Europe, that that State should be restored to her ancient place in the great Commonwealth of Civilisation. Such a result of the war would not only be the greatest punishment of Russia, but would be one of the most effectual "material guarantees" against Russian aggrandisement. By such a stroke Russia would lose nearly her whole maritime population—for the native Russian is no better a sailor than the Swiss or Tyrolean; and by such a re-arrangement of the map of Europe, there would be little reason to fear the encroachments of the Czar or his successors for half a century to come. Denmark is almost equally interested with Sweden; and although the King, the Court, and the Cabinet are pro-Russian—but more perhaps from fear than from sympathy—it remains to be seen whether King, Court, or Cabinet could resist the impulse of the population, or the example of Sweden, if Great Britain and France relieved them of their fears of Russia, by boldly demanding of them to take the side of civilisation—and of their own interest.

THE SULINEH MOUTH OF THE DANUBE.

AFTER a course of nearly 1800 miles, the river Danube, before it flows into the Black Sea, divides into several branches, of which the three principal ones are—the Sulineh, the Kilia, and the St. George's Channel. The Sulineh mouth, through which nearly the whole of the navigation of the Danube passes, has been claimed by Russia ever since the treaty of Adrianople, and every means has been taken by that Power to close up the free passage of the river with a view to promote the prosperity of Odessa. So long as the mouths of the river formed part of the Turkish territory, a depth of sixteen or eighteen feet was maintained on the bar, so that large vessels had no difficulty in passing it. Since it fell into the hands of Russia, the culpable neglect of the authorities has caused such an increase of the bar that the depth of water has fallen to eight or ten feet, while, at the same time, the channel has been so much contracted by the formation of sand banks, and from the remains of shipwrecked vessels being allowed to remain there, that it is difficult for any vessel to pass, except in calm weather, and with a skilful pilot. Our Government has frequently remonstrated with the Russian authorities on the necessity of dredging the channel, and they have always promised they would take effectual measures to remedy the evil; but, like all the other promises of Russia, nothing has ever come of it. A long correspondence on the subject, which ultimately assumed a very angry character, took place between Lord Palmerston and Count Nesselrode, two or three years ago, and would probably have ended in a serious quarrel with Russia had the Eastern question not occurred. Last summer Lord Palmerston, having been asked whether any instructions had been sent out by Government to inquire into the case of British vessels then detained in the Danube, owing to the imperfect navigation of the Sulineh channel, gave a long explanation of the way in which Russia had trifled with this country. After many remonstrances from our Government, the Russian Government said they would send a steam-dredge to carry away all the obstructions on the bar. "The steam-dredge came," said Lord Palmerston, "and the steam-dredge worked, but in two hours it was always put out of gear from some accident or other (laughter), and they were obliged to go back to Odessa for repairs." It is easy to understand the meaning of all this. Though very guarded in his language, Lord Palmerston did not scruple to state that "there was rivalry on the part of Odessa, where there existed a desire to obstruct the export of produce by the Danube, and to direct it, if possible, by way of Odessa." Taking this fact into account, and bearing in mind how dishonest and unscrupulous the Russian authorities are in international affairs, no one will expect to see the navigation of the Danube placed on a proper footing while Russia retains any power over it.

With a view to prevent the passage of English or French gun-boats up the Danube during the present hostilities, the Russians lately erected several batteries at the Sulineh mouth of the river, but these suffered so severely from repeated attacks of the Allied fleets, that they have dismantled them, finding the place untenable against an assault by water.

The illustration on the preceding page will give some idea of the dangerous nature of the navigation. The remains of wrecked vessels scattered over the river show what havoc has been made by the selfish policy of Russia.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S COURTESY TO RUSSIANS.—His patriotic Majesty the King of Prussia has conferred the following distinctions upon the Russian officers specified below:—The Red Order of the Eagle, first class, to the Lieutenant-Generals Riesenkampf, Tutschkoff, and Tesser, all three holding rank and office in Russia or Russian Poland; the Red Eagle, second class, to Colonel Ulrich, and the same, third class, to Colonel Maximoff; the same, fourth class, to Captain Bloern, to First Lieutenants Masloff and Jegoroff, and to Second Lieutenant Renwald.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN PORTUGAL.—A letter from Lisbon says: "The *Miguelite Journal A Nacdo*, which has just appeared under a new form, rivals the *Journal de St. Petersburg*. Its first article is an enthusiastic paraphrase of the last memorandum (1) Russia. There is no difficulty in recognising that the articles of the *Nacdo* are the work of a pen more skilful than that of the ordinary editors of that journal. The details which it gives of the policy of the Czar, and of the operations of the belligerent armies, sufficiently indicate the source from whence the *Miguelite Journal* derives them."

DESPATCHES FROM TURKEY.—In order to receive accounts from the theatre of operations with greater celerity and regularity, a service of Tatar couriers has been organised between Adrianople and Belgrade. The journey will be performed in four days; after which, by the telegraphic line of Semlin, despatches will reach Paris in less than seven hours, by Peterwardein, Lovrin, Segedin, Czegled, Pesth, Vienna, Lintz, Munich, and Paris. A service of couriers corresponding with that between Belgrade and Adrianople, will be established between the latter city and the head-quarters of the army of the East. It is calculated that, by means of these measures, news of the operations of the French army may be received in six days.

NELSON'S COLUMN, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The last instalment of the artistic embellishment of the pedestal of Nelson's Column has been placed on the west side, facing Pall-mall. The subject is by Mr. Watson, representing Nelson receiving the sword of the Commander of the San Josef, in the action of St. Vincent. The massive plate representing the scene is of gun-metal, supplied by Government, and weighs about five tons. Messrs. Robinson and Cottams, of Piccadilly, were entrusted to finish this instalment. It was cast in three divisions, and there appears to be scarcely the slightest flaw in any part.

STATUE OF CHARLES I.—The statue of King Charles I., at Charing cross, is to be restored and renovated, preparatory to being placed under the surveillance constituted by the new Act.

A PRIZE TREATY.—A treaty has been concluded between England and France with respect to the division of prizes taken from Russia. They are to be divided in proportion to the number of men engaged in the different captures. The whole terms of the treaty show that the utmost confidence exists between the two Governments, and that they are both actuated by the same feeling, of not doing more than is absolutely necessary, or anything that can outrage the feelings of humanity of the most scrupulous.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The season is finally and effectually terminated by the departure of the Court for St. Cloud, which would have taken place sooner than it has done, but for certain reparations and improvements to which that palace has been submitted. The Emperor and Empress purpose remaining here until the formation of the Camp de la Manche is completed, when they proceed thither; the Empress, during the Emperor's stay, remaining at Boulogne, for the benefit of sea-bathing.

The return of M. Hubner, the Austrian Minister, was last week the theme for a thousand speculations, a thousand commentaries. The popular opinion—ever sanguine—declared that the result of his representations at Vienna—his tendencies being well known to be all in favour of the Western Powers—would be the declaration of Austria's uniting her forces with those of England and France, and that her levy of 95,000 men was the preparatory step towards this coalition. Certain persons, likely to be well informed, incline to the idea that this hope is at least premature; and that, whatever may be the course adopted by Austria later, she is not at present on such terms with Russia as to render an immediate rupture by any means probable. In support of this opinion, they cite the fact of the movement at Montenegro being suddenly interrupted by the arrival of two superior Russian officers, coming from Austria, and proceeding at once to an interview with Prince Danilo; and by the general inactivity of the Russian army in the Dobrudja, as if waiting for some expected arrangement ere taking the decisive step of crossing the Balkan.

It is confidently stated that Lord Cowley is shortly to give a fête in imitation of that of M. de Walewska, at which the Emperor and Empress are to be present.

A trial has been made of the uniform of the new Imperial Guards; it consists of a blue coat with facings, *garance* trousers, and gaiters: the head-dress, a bearskin cap with a band, is found to look heavy, and will, probably, undergo some modifications. The Cairassiers of the Imperial Guard were to have a cuirass, with a golden sun, white breeches, and boots cut away at the top; but this shape being found to possess certain inconveniences, it will probably be altered; but the rest of the costume is, we believe, to be retained.

The two seats in the Académie Française left vacant by M. Jay and Tissot, have been filled, at the recent election, by M. de Sacy, the popular writer—whose articles in the *Journal des Débats* are marked by a degree of talent giving them an interest beyond that generally accorded to topics of the day—and M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans.

The races at Chantilly have been much affected by the badness of the weather, which has prevented the attendance of the usual concourse of the *beau monde*, which habitually attends them, and rendered the ground heavy for all the horses, but more especially the less strong ones.

Last week took place the sale of a most interesting collection of autographs, belonging to M. de la Bouissie Rochefort. The letters, belonging to no particular period or class, possessed no less variety than value. Among others were those of Charles Quint, François I., Gustavus of Sweden, Marguerite d'Autriche, Richelieu, Robespierre, St. Just, M^{me}. Roland, Rousseau, Walter Scott, Wellington, Soult, Talma, &c., &c. Some of these autographs fetched good prices, but as the general rule, they sold indifferently.

It is a positive fact that the agents of the Russian Government have adopted the custom of making out, every time an engagement takes place, three different reports of the event. The first, which is true in all points, is for the eye of the Emperor alone, and is read by none but him; the second is for the Minister and is the one destined to appear in the public press, and to go the rounds of the rest of Europe: the third, filled with the most ridiculous accounts of the bravery and successes of the Russians, and the discomfiture of their opponents, is only meant for internal circulation, to re-assure the people of the interior. This report is printed only in Russian; and is put up in the churches, and read aloud by the priests, and the greatest care is taken that no copies of it shall go abroad.

The Théâtre Lyrique has a brilliant success with a new opéra-comique, written by M. Méry, and composed by M. Ernest Roger, entitled "Maitre Wolfram." The scene, as the name indicates, lies in Germany. *Maitre Wolfram*, a young composer, and organist, loves with a passion he deems hopeless, and dares not to declare, *Hélène*, an orphan, adopted by his host, *Wilhem*, brought up in the house with him, growing under his eye from childhood to an age when the affection of the young man changes its character. *Hélène* loves *Frantz*, a young officer; but *Wilhem*, led into error as to the object of her attachment, and believing it to be *Wolfram*, communicates to him the supposed discovery, which transports him with delight, and fills *Hélène*, who has for him a warm regard, but of another sort, with regret and embarrassment. The mistake is, however, explained; *Hélène* and *Frantz* are united; and the composer returns to his organ, to try to console himself with a mistress who, though she has proved insufficient to occupy all his heart, is, at least, more faithful to him in his affliction than he was to her in his brief and fleeting joy. The poem and the music rival each other in grace, sweetness, and originality of style and treatment; and "Maitre Wolfram" may certainly be considered as one of the greatest successes of the day.

UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Arabia*, which left New York on the 8th inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 20th. The American papers supply no news of the missing *City of Glasgow* steamer.

The steam-boat *Pennsylvania* had exploded in the Delaware on the 6th inst., killing nine persons and sixteen horses.

The excitement on the Nebraska Bill was again as great as ever. In the House of Representatives, on the 8th, seventeen bills were laid aside in order to give it precedence; and the *New York Express* says, "When the Nebraska Bill came on, the House was a scene of no little tumult. Members were on their feet, and clapping of hands was heard in all parts of the Hall. A motion that it should lie on the table was defeated by a vote of 85 to 105. Some of the members, hitherto opposed to the bill, now voted for taking it up. In New York and all the principal cities of the Union, the interest upon this question was very intense."

The New York Chamber of Commerce had memorialised Congress in relation to the rights of neutrals, and the importance of taking advantage of the existing state of affairs in Europe to negotiate treaties with the different maritime Powers of the world for the protection of the rights of neutral vessels, and to establish the American principle, that free ships make free goods. Mr. Ingersoll had delivered a speech in the Senate on the European war, advocating the immediate declaration, that free ships make free cargoes, and that the United States would not permit the search of American vessels or the overhauling of their papers.

Government had resolved on energetic measures in regard to the *Black Warrior* affair, the despatches from Madrid having given great dissatisfaction. The Captain-General of Cuba was pushing to the utmost all measures for the defence of the island in the event of a war with the United States. The military force was estimated at 12,000 men. The correspondent of the *New York Daily Times* again reports the landing of three cargoes of slaves at Cuba.

On Wednesday the *Pacific* steam-ship arrived at Liverpool, with four days' later news. When she left, the Nebraska Bill was still under debate. It was said that the President would recommend to Congress the blockade of Cuba, in case Spain refuses to give redress in the *Black Warrior* affair.

The collier-ship *Ericsson*, which was capsize on her trial trip on the Hudson river, had been raised on the 11th inst. There was no damage done to her hull or engines; and the loss sustained by damage to her furniture and ornamental work is estimated at 30,000 dollars.

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, May 1, 1854.

THE first really important naval operation of the campaign against the Russians, has taken place within the last few days. The British and French fleets having received orders to make for Odessa, left Balchik on the 17th ult., and reached their destination by the 21st. The *Retribution* and two other steamers—one of which was French—had been for some time cruising in front of Odessa, and had succeeded in capturing fifteen Russian merchant ships, of which the crews were sent as prisoners on board the fleet, whilst the vessels were despatched as prizes to the nearest port—Varna. On the morning of the 22nd, three British steam-frigates and one French took up their station in front of the military harbour. They opened fire at six a.m. on the Russian batteries, which immediately returned the compliment. At ten o'clock four other frigates took up a position to shell the batteries, and a general engagement ensued. The firing continued incessantly until five p.m., when Admiral Dundas and Vice-Admiral Hamelin hoisted the signal to cease. By this time the batteries on the moles of the Imperial harbour were on fire, the powder magazine had exploded, and all the ships inside had been either burnt or sunk by shells. It must be borne in mind that the arsenal and docks of Odessa are on one side of the semicircle formed by the town, and that these were attacked without any damage to the inhabitants. The commercial harbour, containing vessels of every nation, was respected by the Admirals, who forbore from inflicting on the Russians the punishment which they had not hesitated to give the Turks in the disastrous affair of Sinope. In the confusion consequent upon the bombardment, several of the traders in the harbour succeeded in slipping their cables, and making their way out. Amongst these were two French vessels. The prizes taken in front of Odessa were put up to public competition at Varna, and sold to the highest bidder. Two vessels were bought for the account of his Excellency Omer Pacha, who intends to have them manned by English crews. The loss in the fleets during the engagement has not reached me. They were still in the roads of Odessa on the 25th inst.

The accounts hastily sent two days since of the retreat of the Russians from Little Wallachia are confirmed. The enemy began to retire on the 22nd, the very day when our fleets arrived at Odessa, and the Turks advanced into the country from Kalafat on the 23rd. The villages had been in great part cleared of inhabitants; or rather, perhaps, the miserable people had been forced to fly, because the Russians carried with them every thing eatable, and burnt the remainder. Not a parcel of hay or straw, not a measure of corn was left behind. The Turks came up with the rearguard of the retreating Russians, near Balleschdi; but there was no engagement, as was at first reported. A sufficient force was left as outposts at Balleschdi, and the main body returned to Kalafat. For the Russians, the abandonment of Little Wallachia had become a matter of necessity, and they felt that they must concentrate themselves. I believe I am correctly informed when I say that they expect to be attacked in the neighbourhood of Bucharest, where they have commenced a series of regular works for the purpose of withstanding a siege. News from Silistria only three days old is that no further movement had been made by the enemy, and that everything was quiet. The Turks are extremely glad to hear of the arrival of a French division of 12,000 men at Adrianople. According to the latest letters, there were six regiments of British in Constantinople, and that is also pleasing intelligence. It would be much to be desired that the Allies should land a force on the coast of the Black Sea in such numbers as to cut off the supplies, and render untenable the position of Bucharest; but I fear we are not yet in sufficient number for such a plan.

With the exception of a fire which yesterday broke out in the hospital here, I know of nothing new. Three patients died of fright; and the fire was extinguished without any considerable damage.

Of the Russians there is no news. Nothing has stirred on either side. The French are not at Adrianople, as at first supposed, but still in Gallipoli, 22,000 strong. There are 5000 English there also, and 12,000 in Constantinople.

BOMBARDMENT OF SILISTRIA.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports of Silistria having fallen into the hands of the Russians, the latest intelligence informs us that it was still held by the Turks, and that so late as the 18th ult. Marshal Paskievitch had his head-quarters at Kalarasch, opposite Silistria. On the 15th he had crossed the Danube, with his staff, to reconnoitre. Next day terms of capitulation were offered to the Commander of the fortress, and the bombardment was suspended. On the 17th Mussa Pacha rejected the Russian terms, and the bombardment had been renewed. Since then, it is said that the sudden overflowing of the river, which is likely to last some time, as this is the season when it overflows, has caused the Russians to cease the fire of the batteries established in the island opposite Silistria. The *Wanderer* contains a letter from Schumla of the 8th inst., to the effect that Omer Pacha has sent to Constantinople to say that if the auxiliary troops were not at the Balkan by the end of May, he would be obliged to sacrifice Silistria.

The Turks still continue to show themselves superior to the Russians in the frequent engagements which take place between detachments from the two armies. One of the most important affairs of this kind was the one at Nicopolis, on the 28th ult., an account of which has been published by Omer Pacha. According to the Turkish bulletin, Said Pacha, after having passed the Danube, demolished the works of the *tête du pont* of the Russians, took two pieces of cannon, beat and pursued the enemy as far as Tournow, and occupied Islas. These accounts are confirmed by private letters, but nevertheless a bulletin was published at Bucharest on the 30th ult., in which it was announced that a victory had been gained over the Turks, and a "Te Deum" was even sung on the occasion of it. A letter from Orsova confirms the details of the affair which took place on the 10th, near Giurgevo. Said Pacha crossed the Danube at the head of 1500 men, attacked and destroyed the enemy's batteries, and drove back the Russians as far as Giurgevo. The Turks took two pieces of cannon from the batteries. Said Pacha, after having set fire to a quantity of timber and other materials, collected for the purpose of constructing a bridge, recrossed to the other side of the river.

Another sanguinary engagement took place on the 12th, in which the Turks took several pieces of cannon from the Russians.

Since the retreat of the Russian army from Little Wallachia, the inhabitants have ventured to show the real state of their feelings towards their oppressors. Continual attempts, we are told, are made by the Wallachians to destroy the artillery and ammunition depôts of the Russians at Fokechan. On the 4th a "laid fire" was extinguished with great difficulty, and another again on the 6th. At Kalarasch, a magazine, containing 8000 pud of flour, was recently burnt down; and in the Talomnitza district all the hay which the Russians had collected has been burned. Nearly 1000 Wallachians, of the better class, are in prison on charges of sympathising with the Turks; and the Wallachian *Moniteur* publishes the announcement of the sale of property belonging to certain inhabitants of the county, and which has been confiscated in pursuance of sentences pronounced by the Russian military tribunals, for what they call rebellion.

LOSS OF THE "TIGER."—RENEWED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

The news from the Black Sea is of a very conflicting character. On Friday week a telegraphic despatch brought the news of the *Tiger*, "a screw-steamer of thirty-two guns," having run aground near Odessa, on the 12th inst., and, after some firing, having been obliged to surrender. As the *Tiger* was known to be a paddle-wheel steamer of only sixteen guns, it was thought that the story must be a fabrication; but it has been placed beyond doubt by later intelligence, although we are still left very much in the dark as to what the case really was. The *Wanderer*, on the authority of letters from Lemberg, of the 17th and 18th, says:—

The *Tiger*, with sixteen guns and 250 men on board stranded in the vicinity of Cortazzi (a few miles from Odessa), and was immediately fired upon from the battery erected at this point, and by several gun-boats. On the following day two English men of war arrived on the spot, and at once opened fire upon the said battery. The second letter speaks of seven English steamers having demanded the restitution of the ship and her imprisoned crew, which being refused, they proceeded to bombard

the town of Odessa. When this letter was posted the firing had already lasted six hours, and still continued.

Another account, said to be from a reliable source, states that the *Tiger* got on a sand-bank when in pursuit of a Russian schooner, which ran into the quarantine port. The Russians fired into her with red-hot balls until she was completely helpless. The two steamers which came to her assistance "were obliged to keep at a distance, as the Russians had some guns of the very largest calibre, which they fired with extreme precision." The *Tiger* was burned almost down to the water. The *Press* affirms that the Russians fired at the steamer after she had hoisted a white flag, and made signals of distress. "In spite of a perfect shower of balls the crew went on shore, where they are treated as prisoners of war. Several ships of the line and smaller vessels have just hoisted in sight. The inhabitants of Odessa are in great consternation. A flag of truce has just been sent in.

In an official report of the affair which had reached Vienna, it is said that great apprehensions of a second visit from the Allied fleets, in consequence of the capture of the *Tiger*, were entertained at Odessa; that the Commandant has caused the coals stored up there to be set on fire, and would do the same with the grain if the bombardment was renewed; and that the detained captains and crews of English merchantmen, together with the prisoners from the *Tiger*, had been sent off to Bessarabia.

The following is the account given by the *Journal d'Odessa*; but, as we know what monstrous falsehoods have been published there about former transactions, we can place little reliance on its statement:—

On the 12th of May the *Tiger*, of 1275 tons burden, and mounting sixteen guns, which stranded at seven wersts from Odessa, was forced to surrender before the *Vesuvius* and *Niger* could come to her assistance. Her captain (Giffard) lost one leg, a midshipman both, and five men were wounded. Two hundred and twenty-six prisoners were taken. The Russians had two officers wounded, and two soldiers killed. As the vessel could not be removed, she was set on fire, and sank the same day. Some of her guns were taken as trophies to Odessa.

A private letter from Odessa, of the 13th, gives a somewhat different account, as will be seen:—

ODESSA, May 13.
To-day's news are that last night, during a heavy fog, the English steamer *Tiger* ran herself aground at Cortazzi's Hut, so as to be almost entirely on the dry. As soon as this was discovered, some artillery was sent there, and the steamer crippled. She struck, and her crew, I am told, of about 200 men, are just now being brought in as prisoners. The boat is, I understand, on fire. Three other steamers are in sight, and have made communications, the nature of which we do not know. I have just seen the steamer; she is only fifty paces from the shore. The Commander has had both his legs shot off.

The *Tiger* was a steam-frigate of 1220 tons, and 400-horse power. It was launched at Chatham in 1849, and its crew is understood to have amounted to 200 men. The following is the official list of officers on board:—

Captain Henry W. Giffard. Lieutenants Alfred Royer, Alexander Hamilton, and W. E. Stone. Master, Francis Edington. First Lieutenant Marine Artillery, R. T. Ansell. Surgeon, H. J. Domville. Paymaster, George A. Lance. Mate, C. H. Wilkinson (acting). Assisting Surgeon, Edmund Lawless. Second Master, John C. Soliflet. Clerks, John G. Barnes and N. G. Simmonds.

THE FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The latest news relating to the Allied fleets in the Black Sea comes down no further than the 5th inst., at which date Admiral Dundas was off Sebastopol, with the following vessels:—*Britannia*, 120; *Queen*, 116; *Trafalgar*, 120; *Albion*, 90; *Rodney*, 90; *London*, 90; *Agamemnon*, 91, screw; *Vengeance*, 84; *Bellerophon*, 78; *Sanspareil*, 71, screw; *Arctura*, 50; with the steamers *Terrible*, 21; *Retribution*, 22; *Highflyer*, 21, screw; *Furious*, 16; *Tiger*, 16; *Niger*, 14, screw; *Samson*, 6; *Firebrand*, 6; *Infatigable*, 6.

Another letter of the same date states that, on the 5th, Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons started from Sebastopol on his mission to the coasts of Georgia and Circassia, in the screw-ship *Agamemnon*, and French screw *Charlemagne*, 90, *Retribution*, *Highflyer*, *Niger*, *Samson*, *Firebrand*, and with a squadron of French steamers.

The *Tiger* was ordered to cruise between Sebastopol and Odessa. The loss of that vessel, to which we have elsewhere adverted, took place on the 12th.

The French Government has received two important despatches from Vice-Admiral Hamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the squadron of the Mediterranean, relating to the movements of the Combined Squadrons in the Black Sea since the bombardment of Odessa. The following are the principal passages:—

Ville de Paris, before Sebastopol, May 1, 1854.
Monsieur le Ministre.—The fourth day after the bombardment of the Imperial fort of Odessa, the wind having veered to the north, the two squadrons set sail on the morning of the 26th of April, and took the direction towards the western coast of the Crimea, as I had settled with Admiral Dundas. On the 28th, finding ourselves in sight of the land adjoining Eupatoria, I detached the steam-corvette (the *Caton*, accompanied by the *Furious*, to explore the bay to the south of that town. The *Caton*, in accomplishing her mission, captured three Russian vessels, of which two were coasters. The *Furious* took a fourth. Somewhat earlier the *Descartes*, in cruising ahead of the squadrons, met with an English brig which had been captured on the previous evening by a Russian frigate: the latter, on perceiving the squadrons, had abandoned her prize, and started with all her speed to gain the port of Sebastopol. Of these four prizes, two have been sent to the Bosphorus. As regards the two coasters, they were sunk.

We profited by the time while we were lying to before Sebastopol once more to explore the neighbouring bays. This was done by the *Caton* and the *Furious*. Other steam-frigates presented themselves at the very mouth of the port, and have examined with the greatest attention of what the Russian fleet was composed. It appears to consist of twelve ships of the line, three sailing frigates, and a very considerable number of steamers, the most of them of small dimensions. The Russian prisoners interrogated state that the ships of the line are to the number of 14, of which two, in truth, are not in a very good state, and the steamers to the number of 26, of which three are large. What would appear to confirm the report of the Russian prisoners is the fact that two large vessels appeared from the top of our masts to be under repair in the basins of Sebastopol, and might, consequently, be the two ships of war in a mid-dling state, of which the prisoners had spoken.

Ville de Paris, before Sebastopol, May 5.
Monsieur le Ministre.—Since the last letter which I had the honour of sending to your Excellency, dated May 1, the two French and English squadrons have not ceased to cruise at a little distance and within sight of the port of Sebastopol, where the Russian ships persist in remaining immovable at their anchors. This immovability not being calculated in any degree to slacken the operations of war which Admiral Dundas and I have projected on the Russian coasts, an Anglo-French division starts this evening, under the command of Rear-Admiral Lyons, to attack and destroy, as well on the coast of the Crimea as on that of Circassia, the establishments and vessels of the Russians, and to open ways of communication with the Circassians, and especially with their chief, Schamyl. This naval division is composed of the English steam-ship of the line the *Agamemnon*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Lyons; of the French steam-ship of the line the *Charlemagne*; of five English steamers, and of two French steam-frigates, namely, the *Mogador* and the *Vauban*.

This last frigate and three of the English steamers will return to the squadron, when that naval division, having executed all that is possible to be done towards the Bay of Theodosia, will direct its course towards the coast of Circassia, where two ships of the line and three frigates will be transported.

While these operations are being executed the remaining seventeen ships of the two combined squadrons will cruise in sight of Sebastopol, in order to keep the Russian fleet in view.

Towards the 16th of May I have reason to think that we shall be able to rejoin our naval division thus detached, at the anchorage of Balaichik, from which place I reckon upon sending a steamer to Constantinople to give you information with respect to the operations which may have been undertaken or executed.

Since the foregoing despatches were received, Admiral Hamelin is said to have written to the French Government, requesting that a body of troops should be sent to him as soon as possible, for operating by land. On Monday eighty pieces of artillery, of tremendous power, were embarked at Toulon and Marseilles. They are said to be for Sebastopol, against which a combined attack by sea and land will shortly take place.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th inst. state that the Duke of Cambridge was the great star of the day. Ministers, Ambassadors, merchants were all pressing to his levee. Everybody has some anecdote in his favour to relate; and the poor Turks, who, like all Orientals, are very impressionable, suppose that there is something supernatural about him. The day after his arrival several hundred Turks remained stationed in front of his palace all day to get a distant sight of the "Ingiz Dukasy," as they denominate the Duke.

On the 10th inst., at about three p.m., the Duke was received by the Sultan in grand ceremony. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Redschid Pacha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, were present. The conference was short, but cordial; the Sultan had no terms strong enough to express

his gratitude for the aid given by the great British nation. The Duke, on his side, said the red-jackets would show what they could do. They had never turned their backs to an enemy; and as for yielding to the Muscovite, that would be incompatible with the national honour as long as there remained one Englishman. Next morning, at about eleven, the British merchants and residents at Constantinople presented an address to his Royal Highness. Both that and the reply were what everybody expected—compliments, and a due return of the same. The Sultan was to give a grand dinner in honour of the Duke on the 15th.

Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Gallipoli to see that proper arrangements are made to march the men forward to Adrianople. As soon as the French receive their artillery they were to go on. The Turks are greatly vexed that everything is managed so slowly. They say "England is a great nation, and her resources are immense; how is it possible to persuade us that they are not prepared for war? The nation that can build and man a fleet of 20 men of war in four months surely cannot allege for excuse that it is not ready."

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—GREEK PIRATES.

Intelligence from Athens, dated the 18th inst., speaks of the insurrection having extended in Thessaly, and of the towns of Paramythia and Margharita having fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The Greek Chief, Tzames Karatosses, had arrived within twelve leagues of the town of Salonica. Another despatch from Athens, of the same date, states that to the ultimatum presented to the Greek Government on the part of France and England, four days were given for an answer; that if no answer be returned, or if it be unfavourable, Greece will be blockaded and occupied by Anglo-French troops; that the custom-houses are to be seized; and that a Provisional Government will be substituted for the Government of King Otho. The ultimatum requires the immediate recall of all officers that have joined the insurgents, and the dissolution of the volunteer corps. Five vessels of the combined English and French fleets were in the Piræus.

Private letters from the Piræus give some details of the piracy which had been organised through the whole extent of the Hellenic kingdom. The energy displayed by the ships of war of the European nations, attacking and sinking the corsairs wherever they meet them, has produced a salutary effect, and has evidently discouraged these brigands. The pirates had become, in consequence of the indifference of the Hellenic Government, so audacious as to have planned the seizure of the military arsenal of Paros. The failure of the plan was only due to the presence of the ships of war in the Greek waters, and to the determination of the foreign Governments to destroy vessels known to be fitted out for piracy.

THE WAR PANIC AT ST. PETERSBURG.

On the authority of several Frenchmen, who have recently been obliged to leave St. Petersburg, the *Augsburg Gazette* of Saturday last states that a perfect paralysis is seizing trade and commerce in that city, rendered more grievous by the enormous price of provisions. Many bankruptcies are imminent. Paper money had fallen considerably below its nominal value, and gold was eagerly sought. Economy in every branch of the national expenditure was being attempted. Thus, the building of the Church of Isaac was suspended—a most ominous and momentous matter in Russia. The patriotism of the wealthy inhabitants was perpetually racked by the crying wants of private misery and distress.

An English gentleman, who left St. Petersburg a week or two ago, after a residence of five years in that city, gives a similar account. He says that many of the nobility and leading families were quitting their town residences and retiring into the interior, carrying with them their plate, jewels, and portable property of value; and the English, French, and other foreign residents, were quitting in such numbers that he had to wait six weeks before he could get a place in the conveyance which runs twice a week from St. Petersburg to Tukun. As a proof of the apprehension felt touching an invasion of the capital, he noticed that the houses on the side of the Neva were being pulled down, and defences erected opposite the main part of St. Petersburg.

The Emperor Nicholas has just imposed on the central provinces of the empire an extraordinary tax, amounting to the fourth of the revenue. The ukase which orders this impost, declares that the produce of the tax will be exclusively employed towards the expenses of the war which Russia maintains for the defence of the orthodox faith against the Western Powers—the enemies of that faith and of Christianity. He does not appear, however, to place much reliance on the orthodoxy of the inhabitants, for, in order to enforce this oppressive measure, he declares that the property of those who, in fifteen days, shall not have paid the first half of the new tax, will be sequestered and sold by the Crown. Great discontent prevails among the people, on account of the severity with which the conscriptions are enforced. The landed proprietors are also in a high state of dissatisfaction, on account of the extraordinary levies, as every recruit taken from their estates inflicts a loss of 100 silver roubles. The conscription recently ordered will amount to 220,000 men, and, consequently, the loss to the landed proprietors will amount to 22,000,000 of silver roubles.

A private letter from St. Petersburg states that Count Nesselrode has been recently insulted by the people of that capital. On passing through the streets in his carriage he was hissed, hooted, and menaced, and was forced to take refuge in the house of a friend. He was accused by the people of being the cause of the war, of not having taken sufficient care to provide against its casualties, and of having shown in difference and negligence. But, whatever be the cause, the symptoms of popular indignation were not to be mistaken. The letter which relates these facts is from a Russian lady of high rank, who recounted them to a friend, with the deepest sorrow, as indicative of future troubles. It is probable that the inhabitants of St. Petersburg have already begun to feel more severely than the peasants of the interior the evils which war brings with it.

In Finland a very bad feeling prevails among the population, and several arrests are said to have been recently made there. Several regiments, consisting of natives of Poland, which had been drafted into the *corps d'armée* in Finland, have, in consequence, been withdrawn. In Poland the concentration of Russian troops is uninterruptedly continued. Russian reports say that they will amount to at least 250,000 men. Preparations are being made everywhere for quartering and supplying them with provisions. The fortresses are also being placed on a war footing, General Suchosarnich having received orders to have all the fortresses of the kingdom in a complete state of defence.

RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND PRUSSIA.

The prevailing impression is that Austria and Prussia are gradually drawing off from Russia. The latest proof of this is that a new protocol, composed of the Austro-Prussian treaty and the Anglo-French convention combined, has been agreed to by the Four Powers, Austria, Prussia, England and France, by which they are pledged to a community of action, with a view to the re-establishment of peace. Those conventions, thus blended into one common protocol, are regarded as an additional guarantee of the adherence of the German Powers to the Anglo-French alliance. Impatient politicians desire some more positive act on the part of Austria and Prussia, but it is something to find that they have made a step in advance, and, at all events, that they do not recede.

Simultaneously with the signing of this new protocol, we learn that the mobilisation of the fourth corps of Austrian infantry has produced a great sensation at the Russian Embassy at Vienna, and that the measure is considered as the first act of open hostility on the part of Austria.

On the other hand, Russia seems to be preparing to defend herself against Austria. The *Wanderer* of the 20th says:—"The official news which has arrived this day announce that the movements and concentrations of Russian troops on the northern and eastern frontiers of Austria have recommenced. The division of carbineers, 40 squadrons, is marching towards Bucharest."

The King of Prussia is said to have issued invitations to all members of the British Legation at Berlin, and to two or three English officers at present there, to dine with their Majesties, at a banquet to be given at Sans Souci, upon and in honour of her Majesty Queen Victoria's birthday. It is understood that the King has expressly postponed his visit to Dessau, and through the Saxon provinces, on purpose to afford this proof of cordial good-will to England.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Simultaneously from Stockholm, Berlin, and Copenhagen, a statement reached London in the beginning of the present week that Sir Charles Napier, after a bombardment of eight hours, had demolished the Castle of Gustafsværn, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, and taken 1500 prisoners. The news was generally credited, but it proves to be false. News has been received from the fleet to the 16th, and it appears that up to that date, Sir Charles Napier had made no attempt on Revel, the Island of Åland, or Gustafsværn, although it was reported that he had attacked and taken all those places. The Admiral is probably waiting for the junction of the French division, and there can hardly be a doubt that his first object will be to prevent the Russian ships of war, which have been confined by the ice at Helsingfors, from effecting their

escape to Cronstadt; as it is of the utmost importance to prevent the junction of the two squadrons.

A letter from Copenhagen of May 20th states that the division under Admiral Napier has lately been cruising between Hango-head and Faro. The *Wellington* ran close into Hango, the forts of which fired upon her. The signal for action was made, but it was late in the evening, and the signal was countermanded, for what reason has not transpired. It had been ascertained that Hango-head has three forts of five guns each; and that Worms, a fort between Dago and the Main, has one battery of five guns; and it was generally believed that these two points would be attacked on Monday last; and that the fleet would advance up the Gulf, taking or destroying the military defences along the coast.

On the 18th, the *Amphion* frigate and the *Conflict* corvette, which had left Memel on the 13th, returned there with a retinue of eight Russian prizes—*Alexander*, of Libau; *Louise Amalie*, Polka, *Louise*, and *Johann Carl*, of Riga; *Livonia* and *Activ*, of Pérau; and *Nicola*, of Windau. The *Amphion* and the *Conflict* had made their appearance before Libau, had put in with nine gun-boats, and had summoned the authorities to surrender all the vessels in the harbour under pain of the town being bombarded, giving them just three hours for reflection. The garrison, which consisted of 400 dragoons, were given to understand that the first shot from them would be the signal for commencing the bombardment: they therefore withdrew, and the above-named eight vessels, together with five others, were surrendered. These last-mentioned five were left behind, as not being worth the trouble of sending home. The crews of the English vessels gave the natives of Memel to understand that the next place to be honoured with a visit would be Riga.

This last-mentioned town was reported at Memel, even as early as the 18th, to be in flames, in consequence of a bombardment. In Riga it is said that they are building and equipping gun-boats with great energy; Dunamunde and its immediate neighbourhood are being provided with batteries; not only soldiers, but also artisans and others are employed on the works.

The French fleet arrived at Kiel on Saturday morning. It numbers eight ships of the line, four frigates, and four steamers; and it was understood at first that it would lie at anchor there only till Monday. Later accounts, however, show that on Saturday afternoon the *Lucifer* ran into the harbour, and took on board the French Consul, as well as all letters and despatches lying there for the fleet. On Sunday the whole fleet was being towed in by steamers—and, according to some accounts, would remain in harbour for a few days; according to other accounts, for a fortnight.

A strict blockade of the Russian ports has been established, as will be seen from the following official notice:—

H.M.S. *Amphion*, Harbour of Memel, May 12.
Sir,—I have the honour to inform the Consuls of her Majesty at Riga, Libau, Windau, that those ports are at length in a state of rigorous blockade; and that all the ships which leave after the 15th of May, either wholly or partially laden, will be stopped, and sent to England or France, to be there declared good prizes. This communication is to be made public in those ports.—I have the honour, &c.,
(Signed) A. C. KEY, Captain.
M. M. J. Hertalet, Esq., H.B.M. Consul at Memel.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste at half-past five on Tuesday morning, in 113 hours, from Alexandria. The India Mail has advices from Calcutta, April 20; Madras, 24; Shanghai, 1; Hong Kong, 12; Singapore, 18; Bombay, 28; Sydney, March 20; Melbourne, 24; Adelaide, 29. The Ganges Canal was opened on the 8th of April. A new version of the old invention about Russian machinations in Khiva is given in the *Delhi Gazette*. Russia is said to have concluded treaties with Persia, Bokhara, and Khiva. The articles of the treaty between Russia and Khiva are—the friends and enemies of the one state are to be friends and enemies of the other. Russia will not interfere with the dominions or laws of Khiva. A Russian Ambassador is to reside at Khiva. A subsidiary force is to be kept at Khiva of 10,000 horsemen, officered and paid by Russia. Russian, Persian, Bokhara, and Afghan slaves, now in Khiva, to be released on payment of all their value. Russia to build cantonments, and to establish a force for twenty years. Dost Mahomed demands, as the price of his alliance, 5000 Russian troops, and the necessary funds to recover Peshawur and Pashmeun.

The Chinese Patriot army is advancing towards Peking. The Americans have established a friendly feeling with Japan. In Australia, several large masses of gold have been dug up at Ballarat, and the yield of the gold diggings is increasing. Business at Sydney dull, and market overstocked. Gold is in advance of standard price. Prices of wool in advance. Tallow has risen 4s. per cwt.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS FROM THE CIRCASSIAN COAST.—Accounts were received at Constantinople on the 15th that the Russians, unable to defend the sea-board of Circassia, had evacuated all their positions from Batoum to Anapa—an extent of 200 leagues. They burned all their own forts, and retired to Kutais, in the interior.

The Circassians came down from the mountains and took possession of all the posts, making prisoners 1500 men, whom they surprised at Sukkum-Kaleh. The Circassians had proclaimed a Provisional Government, under the presidency of a brother-in-law of Schamyl.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—BUCHAREST, May 21.—Prince Pasklewitch has crossed the Danube near Kalarasch, and established his headquarters before Silistria, which has been more closely invested within the last three days.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—We have received here bad news from the seat of war on the Danube. The Russians are advancing from the Dobruja. The Allied armies are in motion, in order to co-operate with Omer Pacha, and form his reserve. The English division of the corps of light infantry at Scutari has received marching orders for Tuesday next. It is thought the route is for Varna.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Deanery*: The Ven. C. B. Clough to St. Asaph Cathedral. *Honorary Prebendary*: The Rev. W. H. Cox to Hereford Cathedral. *Canon Residentiary*: The Rev. Robert Bickersteth to Salisbury. *Rural Deanery*: The Rev. W. R. Sandys, to Cashel. *Rectories*: The Rev. W. R. Bacon to Ewhurst, Sussex; the Rev. F. Morris to Nunburnholme; the Rev. D. Thomas to St. George's, near Cardiff. *Vicarages*: the Rev. H. W. Armstrong, to Willesden, Middlesex; the Rev. A. Nettleship, to Minsterworth, Gloucestershire; the Rev. W. L. Newham, to Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. A. L. Courtenay to St. James, Pentonville; the Rev. W. Davies, to Rhodda Valley, South Wales; the Rev. G. Gaisford, to Wigginton, Hertfordshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. R. D. Lagden to North Wotton, Dorset; the Rev. J. Macnaught to St. Chrysostom, Everton; the Rev. W. Randolph to St. James, Aldershot, Dorset.

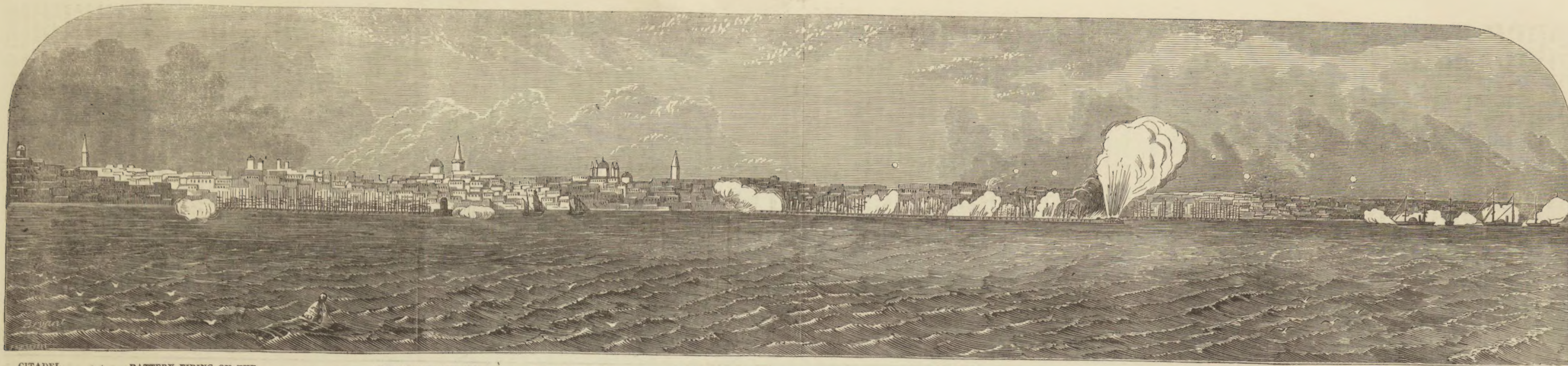
ARCHDEACON DENISON.—This reverend gentleman contradicts the report of his resignation. He writes:—"I have not resigned, and I do not mean to resign, either at the present or at any future time, the preferment and the office which I hold in the Church of England."

TESTIMONIALS.—The following gentlemen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—Rev. T. J. Brereton, from the parishioners of Framlingham; Rev. J. Stone, from the communicants of Billinge; and the Rev. Dr. Elder, recently Head Master of Durham School, and now Master of the Charter-house School, London, by his late pupils.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

WE have been favoured by a Correspondent who was present at this scene with the accompanying Sketch and descriptive details:—

"The combined fleets having anchored on the evening of Thursday the 20th ult., about three miles and a half from Odessa, on Friday the Admirals sent in and demanded that all the Russian vessels in the place should be given up; allowing until sunset for an answer; and the demand not being complied with, several war steamers were ordered to commence bombarding the military portion of the town on the following morning. Accordingly, at a quarter to eight on Saturday morning, the *Samson* and *Tiger* opened the attack in capital style, but from a long distance; and, in ten minutes, four batteries returned the fire from different points on shore, their shot falling short at first, whilst our shot and shells fell fast and thick on to and within the Mole. Meanwhile, a number



CITADEL. BATTERY FIRING ON THE ARETHUSA. LIGHTHOUSE AND MOLE, AND CATHEDRAL. MERCHANT SHIPS ESCAPING. FASCINE ON FIRE. SHIPS BURNING IN THE MOLE. IMPERIAL MOLE. FORT BLOWING UP. SAMSON. VAUBAN. TERRIBLE. TIGER.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

of French and English merchantmen, which had been detained by authority within another Mole, forced their way out, and were exposed to a cross fire from the steamers and the fort on the Mole-head; apparently, however, without being much injured thereby.

"At nine a.m. the *Vauban*, French steamer, which had been engaged in the attack, was disabled by a red-hot shot, and hauled out of action. The *Terrible*, about this time, received some damage, resulting in the destruction of boats, the loss of a man, and the wounding of a few, which so aroused the spirit of the crew that the compliment of the Russians was soon repaid by return discharges

of red-hot shot, which quickly set fire to many of their vessels. By eleven o'clock the roar of guns was tremendous; and at two, the fort on the Mole having taken fire, in about a quarter of an hour blew up, with a fearful noise.

"At this moment the *Arethusa*, standing close in, was fired at from a masked battery: the shot, however passing over her, she tacked, and delivered herself of a broadside with admirable precision, which told with great effect upon the hill battery—a part of the town low down now being on fire, from whence volumes of smoke rolled along the Mole. The boats of the steamers then got close in, in another direction; but a sharp and heavy fire suddenly opening upon

them, they were compelled to retreat. The *Samson* and *Retribution* then poured in shell: at the third round the enemy's magazine blew up, and another immense building was set on fire. The *Vauban* then bore down again, and played away with the rest at the Imperial Mole, destroying a great many ships whilst engaged in their destructive game. At three o'clock all the batteries were silenced, but evidently from finding their shots would not reach their assailants; and at six the steamers were signalled to retire, after a day's work almost as harmless to themselves as if they had been occupied in a pleasure trip, instead of at the awful work of war.

"During the night the whole of the Imperial Mole appeared to be in a blaze. Ships were blowing up at intervals, and there seemed to be a large fire raging in the town. Bells kept ringing until the morning, and the moment our steamers discontinued the action, the Russians commenced repairing their defences, and mounting new guns; and, on the Sunday morning, several batteries opening out on the steamers, the conflict for a time burst out afresh. The vessels, however, were recalled, a tremendous sea set in almost immediately, and thus ended the action."

We shall engrave a larger illustration of the Bombardment next week.



H.M. SHIPS "HECLA" AND "LEOPARD" RECONNOITRING.—HANGO HARBOUR, FINLAND.

THE
BALTIC FLEET.—HANGO
HARBOUR.

It will be recollected that an important operation previous to our Fleet entering the Baltic was a survey of that Sea. The service was undertaken by H.M.S. *Hecla*, Captain Hall; which in the accompanying Sketch is represented in-shore of Rear-Admiral Plumridge, H.M.S. *Leopard*, Captain Giffard, reconnoitring the forts and entrance of Hango Harbour, in Finland: to the importance of which our Correspondent thus directs attention.

Hango Harbour and outer anchorage, which is situated at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland (north side), is a very good and safe roadstead, with sufficient depth of water for line-of-battle ships to moor inside the forts. The forts, three in number, appear strongly built of stone, or rock, and mount heavy guns, if you may judge from their appearance and the report they make: the largest is on the port, or left-hand side. Going in we counted twenty-five guns, facing to seaward, three or four of which were casemated. The fort on the starboard, or right hand, was not so large, but had more casemated guns. The third, which is situated at the bottom of the Harbour and opposite the entrance, did not appear so large as the others. A little inland there appears a sort of new battery, or breast-work, thrown up.

The three batteries in the Harbour may be closely approached by large ships and once taken could be easily kept by those who command the sea, for they are surrounded by water.

The Russians, I was informed, by a Finland commander of a merchant ship, well acquainted with the place, consider it a key to that part of the country, and a most valuable and important harbour, for it is seldom or ever frozen over, on account of the strong currents, and all merchant vessels bound to Abo and other inland places, pass through the Harbour.

The Russian garrison consists of about five or six hundred troops, which they are now increasing.

The *Hecla* was fired at by the largest fort when in shore reconnoitring and sounding, and on the 18th of April. No doubt, from the favourable report of the anchorage, Sir Charles Napier will soon pay them a visit with the heavy ships, and make it an English port.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. FREELAND, R.M.,
OF H.M.S. "ROYAL GEORGE."

THE deceased, who was subject to occasional slight fits, died on the 24th ult., it is supposed either in a fit, or immediately after one. On the 25th a signal was hoisted from the Admiral's ship, the *Duke of Wellington*, ordering officers from every vessel in the fleet to attend the funeral, which took place on the 26th, and at one p.m. on that day the boats pushed off quietly, and pulled with a slow and solemn pace to the *Royal George*, where his remains were lying, and at the stern of which they collected so numerous, as to extend for some great distance behind her. The four headmost boats contained the guard-band and marines, that were under his charge; the other boats contained blue-jackets, their officers, and marine officers. The solemn silence was broken by the tolling of the funeral bell, it is then that the lion-heart of the sailor quails: war or bloodshed he cares little for, but the loss of a messmate, suddenly cut off in his glory, causes the fibres of the heart to relax. During the tolling of the bell, the coffin was lowered through a port into the foremost boat, covered with the union jack, on which lay the hat and sword of the deceased; and at that moment the British ensign throughout the fleet was lowered half-mast, and kept so till the boats were seen returning from the shore. When the boats left the *Royal George*, and followed



H.M.S. "AMPHION" AND "CRUISER" CAPTURING TWO RUSSIAN VESSELS OFF RIGA.

that which contained the body, they kept no regular position; but long ere they reached the shore they formed into two lines—that which contained the coffin being at the head of one line, and that containing the Captain and Chaplain of the *Royal George* at the head of the other; the other three of the foremost boats followed in order behind the remains of their officer. When landed, soldiers, men, and officers fell into funeral procession; the officers who attended being so numerous as to be compelled to walk five and six abreast. The distance from landing to the place of interment—Muskö churchyard, Muskö Island, was about two miles. When in sight of the church the bells commenced tolling, the band playing a solemn air. The church was crowded with officers and men. After the service the Chaplain gave a short eloquent address: spoke of the deceased as his beloved friend, whom he had accompanied on shore only two days previous to his death; that they had stood on the very spot where his remains were now lying, conversing about religion—the deceased commencing the subject. Many of the officers were much affected during the address. A tombstone was prepared to mark the grave, with the following inscription:—

LIEUT. FREELAND, R.M.,
Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Royal George*.

CATCHING COLD IN THE BALTIC.—A private letter from one of the surgeons of the ships in Sir C. Napier's squadron, dated May 3, says that colds and influenza are prevalent, the whole proportion of sick being 1 in 14. Five per cent is considered to be the usual average sick list of ships on service.

THE AUSTRIAN FLAG ON THE LOWER DANUBE.—Lloyd's Company on the Danube sent to ask Sami Pacha, the Commandant of Widin, if the passage of the river was free for steam transports. The Pacha replied that the Turkish troops would respect the Austrian flag so long as the Austrian steamers did not approach the Wallachian bank; if they did approach, he could promise nothing.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—A regiment would occupy six months, or the active season of a year, in marching from Calcutta to Peshawur (1446 miles), whilst by railway it could be carried in from 70 to 100 hours. With the capital at 3 per cent, 15,548 miles of railway might be constructed at £5000 per mile.

CAPTURE OF A RUSSIAN
PRIZE BEFORE RIGA.

A PROOF of the superiority of the screw, in a practical sense, has been shown in the recent proceedings of her Majesty's steamer *Amphion*, in the Gulf of Riga.

The *Amphion*, screw, 34 guns, Captain A. C. Key, in company with her Majesty's ship *Cruiser*, 15, screw, Commander the Hon. H. Douglas, entered the Gulf April 27, and steamed along the southern shore of the bay in search of Russian merchantmen. From information received from several Dutch and American ships boarded during the day, it was ascertained that there were several vessels blocked in the ice outside Riga Roads, waiting for the breaking up, in order to enter the Dwina.

At daylight of the 28th, ice was reported by the look-out at the mast-head. During the morning several detached masses floated by. In the afternoon the ships were nearly surrounded by ice. The whole extent of the bay skirting the horizon appeared to be an immense field of ice, varying in thickness from one to six inches, and covered by last winter's snow. Here and there it had broken, leaving open channels.

Several ships were seen in the distance, lying in the ice. One of them, which appeared to be a large barque, had hoisted Russian colours; and afterwards two tugs were seen steaming out to its assistance; but it seemed that the paddle-wheels were unable to penetrate the ice, and, seeing our steamers bearing down upon them, steaming through all, they decamped, leaving behind the greater number of their floats. The *Amphion* and *Cruiser* were at too great a distance to intercept them, and they escaped in shore into shallow water, where the steamers could not follow, and luckily for them out of range of their guns.

The *Amphion* and *Cruiser* then turned their attention to the barque, which lay embedded in a large field of thick ice, almost broadside on. They steamed full power direct for it, cutting and crushing the ice by the force of the screw. After a little manœuvring, they made a complete passage for the prize, which they towed out in triumph. It proved to be the Russian barque *Caroline*, from Portugal to Riga, laden with salt. They had already been four weeks in their late unpleasant position, drifting here and there with the ice. Their being made a prize of did not affect them much—in fact, they were rather pleased than otherwise, as their provisions and water were nearly expended, and most likely they would then have been starved; for such is the cupidity of the owners, that they would not have incurred the expense of steamers to cut the ice, but have forced them to wait in the bay until it broke up. After she was extricated, she was towed into open water.

At daylight next morning the *Amphion* and *Cruiser* weighed, and stood in towards the entrance of the Dwina to reconnoitre. The roads were pretty free from ice, but there was no shipping of any kind. In the river there were several small vessels, and some steamers with their steam up. The mouth of the Dwina is defended on the left bank by two forts; and on the right bank there is a large fort, newly built, with two tiers of guns. It was a beautiful morning, the sun shone brightly, gilding the towers of Riga, and reflecting millions of beautiful colours from the icy bay. The whole coast was lined with soldiers—three thousand of infantry and cavalry. Nothing broke the dead stillness except the splash of the lead or the boom of an occasional gun fired from the fort on the left bank. The steamer did not return their fire, being out of range. On their way back they took another Russian vessel, and sent both from Faro Sound on to England. It must have been very galling for the Russians to be forced to see two small English men-of-war doing as they pleased in the bay of their first commercial city.



FUNERAL IN THE BALTIC FLEET.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 28.—Sunday after Ascension Day. Wm. Pitt born, 1756.
 MONDAY, 29.—King Charles II. restored, 1660.
 TUESDAY, 30.—Alexander Pope died, 1744. General Peace, 1814.
 WEDNESDAY, 31.—Anna Boleyn crowned, 1533.
 THURSDAY, June 1.—Action between Chesapeake and Shannon, 1813.
 FRIDAY, 2.—Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.
 SATURDAY, 3.—Oxford Term ends. William Harvey died, 1657.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 55	3 10	3 30	3 45	4 0	4 20	4 35

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

GRAND EXTRA NUMBER

NEXT WEEK, JUNE 3rd, 1854,
OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

In which the following Splendid Engravings will appear:—

A LARGE VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL,

With a DIAGRAM, and most accurate Sketch of all the FORTIFICATIONS in and near the Harbour (Two-page Engraving). Also,

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL

AND THE ADJACENT COAST (Two-page Engraving).

Both Illustrations are copied (by permission of the Admiralty) from Drawings made by Lieut. MONTAGU O'REILLY, when H.M.S. *Retribution* boldly entered the Port of Sebastopol, in January last. Also,

ODESSA. THE LATE BOMBARDMENT.

Two Views of the Public Buildings.

ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR THE EAST.

(Two-page Engraving).

Landing of the Royal Horse Artillery in the Bosphorus (A Page).
 The Baltic Fleet in Elsnabben Bay.
 The Post-office on board the *Duke of Wellington* War-steamer.
 Fortresses of Revel.
 Map of the Seat of War in Asia, and the countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian.

Circassians—Two Characteristic Groups.
 Kusteneh, on the Black Sea.
 Brass Gun recovered at Sinope, and Fascine Battery. From Drawings by Lieut. M. O'Reilly; and copied by permission of the Admiralty.
 A Coffee-house Politician at Copenhagen.

CRONSTADT:

Shipping and Fortifications. Church of the Saviour.
 Statue of Peter the Great.

"FRANCE AND ENGLAND." Poetry by CHARLES MACKAY. With Original Music.

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A Cabin in a Vineyard T. Uwins, R.A.
 An English Homestead R. Redgrave, R.A.
 French Luggers running into Calais E. W. Cooke.
 Garibaldi at Rome, 1849 G. H. Thomas.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

We suppose that the *Gazette de St. Petersburg* will speedily inform the barbarian world of Russia, and the civilised world of Europe, that solemn *Te Deums* have been sung in Moscow and St. Petersburg, to praise the Lord of Hosts for the brilliant victory achieved by the Russian navy over the British before Odessa. Whether the unfortunate *Tiger*, instead of being represented as one ship, will be multiplied into a whole fleet, remains to be seen; but Russian mendacity has no limits and no parallel; and we may therefore expect not only that the affair will be grossly exaggerated, but that the fact of the ship being stranded, and in that extremity alone falling an easy prey to her assailants, will be carefully concealed. A demand has been made for the surrender of the unfortunate prisoners taken on the occasion. As might have been expected from the heroes of Sinope, the demand has been refused, and we may, therefore, expect to hear that summary vengeance has been taken upon the city of Odessa, as a renewed attack, consequent upon that refusal, has already commenced.

A report was current during the week that Sir Charles Napier had attacked and captured the fort of Gustafsværn, at the south-eastern extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, and that he had made 1500 prisoners. Up to the date of the last authentic intelligence from the Baltic, no such event had occurred. Gustafsværn and Revel will no doubt fall into our possession as soon as Sir Charles Napier deems it expedient to attack them, for neither of them is able to make an effectual resistance. But a more important object is to be achieved than the capture of fortresses, which only await Sir Charles's leisure to surrender to him. A large portion of the Russian fleet is ice-bound at Helsingfors and Sveaborg, and will, doubtless, make an attempt to escape to Cronstadt as soon as the state of the weather and the water will permit its captains to put to sea. To intercept and capture those ships will, in all probability, be the first great achievement which the Allied squadrons in the Baltic will attempt. In the meantime, the French fleet has been unaccountably retarded in its progress, and Sir Charles Napier remains without its aid. Should it not make its appearance, and if the ice in the Upper Baltic be sufficiently clear to permit the egress of the Russians from Helsingfors, the British Commander will, in all probability, be compelled to commence operations without waiting for the French reinforcement.

In the interval that must elapse before any decisive intelligence of the progress of the war can reach us, either from the Baltic or the Black Sea, or from the pestilential swamps

of the Dobrudja, public attention occupies itself with the Austro-Prussian treaty, the stipulations of which have at length been made known. Much disappointment at it has been expressed by many, who, were, perhaps, too sanguine in their anticipations of the immediate alliance of Austria with Great Britain and France; but we think the document, if carefully studied, will be found to bind both Austria and Prussia to the Western Alliance. Its preamble expresses the regret of both Powers at the failure of their efforts for the maintenance of peace, and admits the obligations imposed upon them by the Vienna Protocol, which they signed in conjunction with France and England. The basis of this alliance is declared to be a mutual guarantee to resist any attack upon their respective territories, from whatever quarter it may come. This declaration admits of the interpretation of being as much directed against the Western Alliance as against Russia, and may refer to the contingency that France might, in the progress of the war, attack or invade the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, or that Great Britain and France might lend themselves to projects for the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, or for the independence of Hungary or Lombardy. But, notwithstanding the possibility of such an interpretation as regards this particular clause, there is no room for doubt that the treaty in its general bearing applies to Russia alone. On the 8th of April last, the King of Prussia, with a fond and foolish hope that the Czar was still amenable to reason, despatched propositions to St. Petersburg for the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities. In the new treaty between Prussia and Austria, it is stipulated that if an unfavourable answer be returned to this overture, the two Powers will bind themselves to take ulterior measures, to induce the Russian Government to suspend the advance of its armies into Turkey, and to give security for the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Austrian and Prussian Governments also agree that the "incorporation" of those provinces with the Russian Empire, or an attempt of the Russian army to cross the Balkan, shall be considered by both of them as a *casus belli*. Exception has been taken to the phraseology in which this determination has been announced; but we think both Powers are sufficiently pledged by such an act, and that sooner or later they will severally adhere to the Anglo-French Alliance. If any doubt could have previously remained upon the subject, it would be removed by the announcement of the new Protocol which has been drawn up at Vienna subsequently to the ratification of the Austro-Prussian treaty, by which the Four Powers fully recognise the treaties concluded between Great Britain, France, and Turkey, and between Austria and Prussia respectively; so that by this document the German Powers express their approval of, and share the responsibility of, the warlike proceedings of the Maritime Powers, from which they had previously kept themselves aloof. Should this report be confirmed, we may anticipate that the war will be as "short and sharp" as the interests of humanity and civilisation can require; and that not all the mendacity of the Czar, and of his functionaries, will much longer be of use in concealing from the Russian people the great fact, that the Czar is friendless and helpless, and certain to be ignominiously as well as speedily defeated. The Count de Nesselrode has already, it appears, been exposed to the outrages of a mob in the streets of St. Petersburg. Possibly it will soon be the turn of the Czar himself to experience the mutability of popular favour, and to find that danger, if not vengeance, awaits him from his own subjects.

The proposition submitted to the House of Commons on Monday was, that the Government be authorised to issue Exchequer Bonds, bearing interest at not less than three-and-a-half per cent per annum, but virtually four, for £4,000,000, at any price and any terms determined upon by the Treasury. The object to be gained by this issue of Bonds is to put the Government immediately into possession of a sum of money equal to that amount, making with the £2,000,000 already raised by Bonds, £6,000,000, in addition to the new taxes. But a large portion of these—most of the increased Income-tax, the Malt and Spirit duties—will not be received till the end of the present year or the beginning of the next, and the Government requires funds at once to meet the expenses of the war. On almost all occasions, when a large expenditure and new taxation have been voted, money required on the spur of the moment has been raised by loans, generally by Exchequer Bills. On the present occasion, Exchequer Bonds are preferred, which differ from Exchequer Bills, by being issued for a longer period. Exchequer Bills are issued for twelve months, and are then liable to be redeemed by the Government, or returned to it by the persons who have lent money on them, requiring payment—just as the market may make it the interest of one party to call them in, or of the other to pay them in. Practically, however, Exchequer Bills are such a convenient security for bankers and others, and the Government finds so many advantages in borrowing money on them, on lower terms than on any other security, that they are continually renewed, and rarely paid in or paid off. To meet the exigencies of the market, the interest on them is raised or lowered to keep them in circulation, and within the twelvemonth it has been lowered to 1d. per day and raised to 2d. On Wednesday the interest was further raised to 2½d. At present there are about £17,000,000 worth of Exchequer Bills afloat, at £3 7s. 5d. per cent, or 2d½ per day; and as the amount has not unfrequently been, even since the war, more than double this sum, the market would readily absorb £6,000,000 or £8,000,000 more. For many years past, however, it has been laid down as a fixed rule of finance—precisely because a large sum of money can always be readily raised on Exchequer Bills at a low rate of interest, and is, therefore, a great power available in the hands of the Government to meet any emergency—that the amount of them in circulation should, in ordinary times, be kept as low as possible. On this rule the Chancellor of the Exchequer has acted for more than a year. Observing that Railway and other Companies have issued debentures, or bonds, to be redeemed or renewed for a term of years, and the great inconvenience of Exchequer Bills being that the Government is liable, at a period when it is most in want of money, to have them returned to it, instead of money, in payment of taxes, he proposed to borrow money to the extent of £6,000,000 on Bonds, not redeemable in less than four years, and for the redemption of which Government could always prepare, instead of borrowing on an equal amount of Exche-

quer Bills. He hopes, we believe—and all the nation hopes—that the present war will be a short one; and while, therefore, he keeps in his hand the power of raising more money to meet an emergency by Exchequer Bills, he asked for a loan to be redeemed in not less than six years on Exchequer Bonds. Long before that period arrives he expects that the country will be at peace; and, again diminishing its expenditure and increasing its revenue, will be able to redeem the loan, throwing none of the burden of the war on remote posterity. To his proposition Mr. Baring proposed as an amendment, without suggesting any other mode of raising the money, which is indispensable till the taxes are received, "That it is not at present expedient to authorise any further issue of Exchequer Bonds, with the engagement of repayment within the next six years." The simple question whether it be expedient for the Government to borrow this money on Bonds or not, was made the peg for a very long debate. Mr. Baring, Mr. Malins, Mr. Disraeli, and others, wearied the House and the public by reiterating charges already refuted, and by taunting their adversaries with trifling errors already acknowledged. The House of Commons, sensible of the necessity of the loan, and seeing nothing inexpedient in the mode of borrowing proposed, supported the Government by the large majority of 104, in a House of 476 members, and thus gave its full sanction to the Chancellor's proposition.

Exchequer Bills, we must state, being like large bank notes, bearing interest, are chiefly used by merchants and bankers, who must keep large floating balances of money at their command, and they come very little into the possession of the middle classes. They are not used as a means of investing the savings of men of small capital. Exchequer Bonds being a more permanent security, it is supposed they will be better adapted for the investments of the middle classes, who have, to a large extent, purchased such securities from railways. Mr. Gladstone intended, by substituting Bonds for Bills, to interest a larger class of persons in floating Government Securities, and draw resources for the State from a wider surface. While we praise his intention, we are bound to explain that his failure in raising the first £2,000,000 at the beginning of the month is the consequence of his overlooking some facts. He limited the subscriptions to his Bonds to £1000. By that means he virtually offered the whole loan to large capitalists, and shut out all the little capitalists it was supposed he meant to invite to take a share in it. Only very few of these can have £1000 to put by at once for four or six years. At present, too, as may be known from the state of the Money-market, their resources are deeply engaged; money is much in demand; the Bank has recently again put up its rate of discount, the market is rising; and persons having the command of money will not, now, invest it at four per cent when they can get five-and-a-half, and may probably get six. Again, Railways have no Exchequer Bills; and they could only borrow on Bonds. For the large capitalists compelled to keep banking balances, to whom the Chancellor restricted the loan, Bills always convertible into cash at their full value are a more available security than Bonds; and thus, while the Chancellor can, without the smallest difficulty, borrow £17,000,000 or £20,000,000 on Bills at three per cent, he could not raise £2,000,000 on Bonds at four per cent, or a rate of interest equivalent to four. It is perfectly clear, from the experience of last year and the present year, that the moneyed classes prefer Exchequer Bills to Exchequer Bonds, and take them at a lower rate of interest. The railways have no Exchequer or similar bills, and the competition of Exchequer Bills with Exchequer Bonds, has prevented the success of the latter. If Mr. Baring had moved that it is not expedient to substitute Exchequer Bonds for Exchequer Bills, and that the Government be empowered to issue Exchequer Bills for the additional £4,000,000, and had abstained from all injudicious party attacks, he might have carried both moneyed men and the general public with him. All are ready to grant the Government whatever it may require. He failed, however, and the country have to pay a higher rate of interest for money borrowed on Exchequer Bonds than the Chancellor can borrow it for on Exchequer Bills.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Saturday last, at St. James's Palace, in celebration of her Majesty's birthday. The reception included the Royal Family, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps, and a very numerous circle of the nobility and gentry, numbering about 1400.

On Monday Viscount Drumlanrig, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of the Queen, at Buckingham Palace, to present an address from the House of Commons relative to the embodiment of the militia. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Helena and Louise, Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, left town the same afternoon for their marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, where the Court arrived shortly before six o'clock.

On Wednesday her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne, on a visit to the Queen and Prince Albert.

Her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of honouring the Marchioness of Breadalbane with a visit, at a grand ball, to be given by her Ladyship, on the 7th of June.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Lord James Murray, left town at eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning, for Osborne, Isle of Wight, on a visit to her Majesty. Her Royal Highness travelled from London by the South Western Railway.

The marriage of the Earl of Durham with Lady Beatrice Hamilton, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, took place on Tuesday morning, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

We are sorry to announce the alarming illness of the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated at Cowes on the 24th. At noon, Royal salutes were fired from Cowes Castle, and the Royal Yacht Squadron-house battery, and the mercantile shipping hoisted their colours, and were dressed on the occasion. At Osborne House, the band of the Royal Marines, from Portsmouth, were present on the grounds throughout the day, and performed several pieces. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Tuesday afternoon. On Thursday, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena's birthday, the Marine band serenaded her Royal Highness at early morning.

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY IN DUBLIN.—On Saturday last his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant entertained the following distinguished party at dinner:—The Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blackney, G.C.B.; the Lord Mayor, Right Hon. the Attorney-General, Captain the Hon. C. Lindsay, A.D.C.; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart.; Sir Duncan Macgregor, K.C.B.; Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms; Colonel McLachlan, Lieut.-Colonel Larcom, the Provost of Trinity College, Major General Colclough, the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean of St. Patrick's, the Chaplain-General, the Very Rev. Dean of Leighlin, &c.

Criminal proceedings are to be instituted against the Archbishop of Friburg for abuse of clerical authority in unlawfully disposing of Church property.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COURT-MARTIAL ON THE OFFICERS OF THE "JASPER."—On Monday morning a court-martial was held on board the *Victory* in Portsmouth harbour, to try Lieutenant C. G. Crawley, late commanding her Majesty's steam-vessel *Jasper*, and Mr. Dyer, the acting master of the said vessel, for her loss. Several witnesses were examined, but the taking fire of the ship could be traced to no positive cause. She was not constructed for a man-of-war, but a packet, and her internal economy was not of a character other than would bear description as "doubly hazardous." The court having heard all the testimony in support of the inquiry, and the opinions of the several officers sworn, came to the conclusion that there was no evidence to show how her Majesty's ship *Jasper* took fire; that Lieut. Crawley and Mr. Dyer exerted themselves to the utmost to endeavour to extinguish the flames, and did not leave the ship until they considered it dangerous to remain longer. They were, therefore, both fully acquitted of all blame in the loss. The other officers and ship's company were also acquitted.

DEPARTURE OF THE HORSE ARTILLERY.—The 2000-ton screw-ship *Jason*, with officers, men, and horses, of the Royal Artillery, with immense quantities of gunpowder, shot, shell, and heavy battering ordnance, and filled very deep with all descriptions of munitions of war, left Greenhithe, and passed Dover on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock for Constantinople.

STEAM-SHIPS FOR TURKEY.—The principal steam-packet companies connected with the port of Southampton have received an intimation from the Government, requesting them to hold at its disposal, from time to time, all the large steam-ships that can be made available for the conveyance of troops. Every vessel, therefore, not urgently required for the mail service will be offered to the Admiralty. The *Tamar*, a beautiful new paddle-wheel steam-ship, of 1800 tons, and 400-horse power, built on the diagonal principle, arrived at Southampton, on Sunday, from the Thames. After an official trip, the *Tamar* will, probably, be despatched with the West India and Mexican mails of the 2nd of June, leaving the *Magdalena* for the transport service, if she should be required. The *Magdalena* is a sister-ship to the *Orinoco*, and capable of carrying 1200 to 1300 men to the East. The *Orinoco* left Southampton on Saturday with the 97th, consisting of 1000 men and 40 officers; she also took out 18 horses, 1000 quarter barrels of ammunition, and 60 tons of provisions. The *Orinoco* was bound for the Mediterranean. The old 97th Regiment was disbanded after the battle of Waterloo, the present one was raised about twenty years since. It was on foreign service thirteen years, and arrived in England from Canada a twelvemonth since.

EMBARKATION OF THE 42ND.—The embarkation of this gallant body of men at Portsmouth commenced soon after four o'clock on Saturday afternoon last. It was scarcely expected that they could embark until Monday, in consequence of a trifling accident to the machinery of the *Hydaspes*, which delayed her some hours at Southampton. She arrived at Spithead about nine on Friday evening, and came into harbour early on Saturday morning; and, having been placed alongside the jetty by her pilot, Mr. Richards, commenced the embarkation of the horses, and received on board the baggage. On Sunday morning at six o'clock the *Hydaspes* went out of harbour, and, without anchoring at Spithead, sailed for her destination. This fine regiment goes out about 850 strong, with 14 horses.

EXPERIMENTS IN WAR ROCKETS.—A new experiment is now being tried by Colonel Jones, R.E., with a view of using rockets as a means of defending field-works, and an experienced non-commissioned officer is in daily attendance on the Lines to fire them, and render any information required. Several modes have been tried, and, owing to the satisfactory results, it is understood their adoption will be recommended. The size used is 3-pounders, and it is stated that they will be more effective than infantry in clearing ditches of an enemy when fired from loop-holes and other available places.

TROOPS FOR GREECE.—The 46th (replacing the 97th, ordered to Canada), 63rd, 21st, 20th, and 34th Regiments, and 1st battalion of Rifles, now forming the reserved divisions, are under orders for Greece. The 63rd numbers 1300, and the 21st 1200 rank and file. The company of the 27th Regiment, moved from Armagh to Dublin, has been replaced by a company of the depot of the 3rd Buffs, from Newry. The company of the former corps, stationed at Cavan, will be removed to Dublin on Monday next.

REPORT ON SMALL-ARMS.—The select committee appointed to consider "the cheapest, most expeditious, and most efficient mode" of providing small-arms for the public service, have not sanctioned the view that the Ordnance Department should take the manufacture into its own hands. They recommend a continuance of the contract system, with such modifications as will give the contractor greater confidence in the continuity of orders, and by this means men of skill and capital will be induced to apply themselves heartily to the manufacture. As a check upon extravagance in price, and for testing the applicability of machinery to the construction of the musket, it is recommended that the manufactory at Enfield be continued, and that separate accounts be kept so as to ascertain distinctly the matter of cost.

MINIE RIFLES.—It being determined to issue the Minié rifle not only to the Infantry regiments of the line, but also carbines on the same principle to the Cavalry, with the exception of the Lancers, the officers of Ordnance have been very actively engaged during the past week in issuing walnut-wood stocks in the rough to the manufacturer; upwards of 50,000 have been sent from the stores in the Tower to Weedon and Birmingham via the London and North-Western Railway, at which places they will be fitted with locks, mountings, and ramrods, and then returned into store in readiness for issue to the troops.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHEVALIER BUNSEN.—We are sorry to see that the departure of this diplomatist, who has been so much respected during his stay in England, and who has fallen a victim to the machinations of the Russian party at Berlin, must now be considered final. His Excellency only awaits the arrival of Count Bernstorff from Naples to leave England for Germany; and, on Monday and Tuesday next, the valuable collection of objects of art collected by Chevalier Bunsen at Rome and other cities in which his diplomatic life has been spent, will be disposed of by private sale at the Prussian Legation. No foreign Minister has more endeared himself to a large circle of English friends than Chevalier Bunsen; and this fact, coupled with the peculiar circumstances attendant on his recall, has caused his departure to be regarded with general regret.—*Times*, Friday.

PORTSMOUTH, Thursday Night.—The *Royalist*, 16, Commander Bate, has arrived from the China station. She reports having boarded the *Queen* of the South two degrees north of the Equator, with Sir Charles Hotham on board. She brings no news.

THE SMITH TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The application of screw propulsion to ships of war the size of the *Royal Albert* and the *Duke of Wellington*—and to upwards of sixty other vessels afloat, to be speedily increased to ninety—has very properly suggested the present as a favourable time for inducing a public recognition of the merit of the introduction of the screw, due to Mr. Francis Pettit Smith, and urged in an early volume of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. Accordingly, a provisional committee has been formed for raising a fund for the presentation of a suitable testimonial to Mr. Smith, for his eminent services in bringing into practice the above system of steam navigation for the public service, and for the commercial operations of almost all maritime nations. Mr. Smith may with justice urge the *sic vos non vobis* plea; but the public are not slow to recognise such claims when clearly stated. The provisional committee includes the names and liberal subscriptions of several leading engineers, whose example will, doubtless, be followed by that very numerous class of Mr. Smith's countrymen who take pride in rewarding whatever contributes to our national pre-eminence in invention, as does that of screw propulsion.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL.—The committee of this noble institution have issued a strong appeal to the public, in order to raise the sum of £15,000, for the purchase of a freehold edifice for their School. For this purpose the committee are in treaty with the Conservative Land Society for the purchase of St. Margaret's Mansion and four acres of ground, near Richmond; and the directors of the society have considerably agreed to extend the terms of the offer until the 24th of June, to enable the committee, aided by the public, to carry out their benevolent object.

GLASS-PAINTING.—An elaborate and beautifully-designed stained-glass window is now on view on the premises of Messrs. Ballantine and Allen, at Edinburgh. It was designed by Mr. John Thomas, the well-known sculptor of the new Palace at Westminster. This magnificent work of decorative art will shortly be presented by Mr. Peto, M.P., to his Majesty the King of Denmark, and is intended for the altar window of the Chapel Royal at Fredericksburg. The upper portion has fifteen upright compartments, in the centre of which is a figure of our Saviour as the Good Shepherd. In the upper central compartment the Dove is seen descending amid golden rays, surrounded by clouds; while the lower central and the dexter and sinister lights contain medallion heads of the Apostles, with deep blue backgrounds, surrounded by their emblems, and surrounded with richly diapered and ornamental work in various colours. The other compartments contain groups of the Apostles, and Angels bearing scrolls, with quotations from the New Testament. The under portion of the window is filled with heraldic emblematic and national devices. The central light contains a likeness of the King of Denmark in white enamel on a ruby ground, surmounted with a laurel wreath. The Royal arms of Denmark, environed with the ensigns of the order of Daneborg and of the Elephant, are also introduced with excellent effect. The national motto of the Danes, with the State sword and sceptre, are also most effectively given.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

A PRIVATE bereavement may become a public benefit. The late Lord Colborne, who lost his only son in 1846, has now, bequeathed his pictures to the nation. The collection was small, but choice—chiefly of the Dutch, Flemish, and English schools. We acquire, by this bequest, two more Rembrandts, in Rembrandt's happiest mood; an excellent Vanduyck; and that last masterpiece of Wilkie before he took to Spain and the Holy Land, "The Parish Beadle." As it is essentially desirable in the formation of a *British National Gallery*, that our own school should be perfectly represented, we congratulate the country on its possessing the best Wilkie of his earliest period, "The Blind Fiddler," and the best Wilkie of his latest period, "The Parish Beadle."

Artists may shortly expect to see another accession of moment to the treasures of the National Gallery; the Trustees, with the consent of the Treasury, having purchased for £2800 certain pictures, of merit we are assured, from Herr Krüger, of Minden, in Hanover. While on the subject of the National Gallery, we may mention that Government is about to appoint a salaried Director to the Gallery. The present head-officer under the Trustees is entitled Keeper, and his salary is only £200 a year; a very insufficient remuneration, as Lord Aberdeen observed, for the responsible duties attached to the office. Mr. Uwins, the present Keeper will, it is said, retire—not from inefficiency, but from age; and the salary of the Director (who has not yet been named) will be, we are told, £1000 a year.

That very able architect (in Gothic), Mr. Scott (late Scott and Moffatt), has just written what we will call in many respects an admirable letter to Sir William Molesworth, on the subject of the Royal Monuments in Westminster Abbey. Sir William has thought so well of the letter, that, in his capacity of First Commissioner of Works, he has not only printed Mr. Scott's letter, but has publicly undertaken to ask Parliament for £2500 to carry out Mr. Scott's views. There is much that Mr. Scott urges in which we entirely agree; but we would hesitate to entrust the restoration of such monuments to a mere architect. Sir William should nominate a Committee of Superintendence; and we would venture to suggest that, before Parliament accedes to the grant, a committee of architects, antiquaries, sculptors, and authors should be appointed, to decide what to touch, and what not to touch—where to begin, and where to leave off. We shall watch this matter.

The Talfourd Testimonial has been left (from no indifference, whatever, on the part of literary men) to the Oxford Circuit; and a bust of the author of "Ion" will be erected, during the present year, in the church of Stafford. Talfourd was born (it is said) at Stafford, received the first news of his elevation to the bench at Stafford, and died on the bench at Stafford.

It is a rare thing, indeed, to find an architect keep within his estimate. Mr. Pennethorne had this character, but he is about to lose it, for he requires, we observe, for the Public Record Office, £10,000 over and above his estimate of £45,230. This additional expense has been occasioned, we are told, by "the expensive character of the fittings, and the rise which has taken place in the value of labour and materials." Mr. Pennethorne must push on, for he has not only exceeded his money estimate, but the period of completion.

Government has printed, during the present week, the Report of Sir William Hooker, relative to the Royal Gardens, at Kew. The Report is dated the 5th of April, and we are told by Sir William that, during the past year, the principal additional features in the Gardens has been the formation of a fountain in the ornamental water, the completion of the new Victoria house, and of the medical department, and the accession to the museums (presents both—we English are, indeed, public-spirited) of the herbarium, or hortus siccus, of the late Dr. Bromfield, of East Mount, Isle of Wight, and of the herbarium and library of our late distinguished botanist, Mr. Bentham. The great want at the Gardens, Sir William assures us, is "more large green-houses for tall trees—conifers especially—which suffer much for want of space."

Sir Charles Barry is to have made over to him (if Parliament consents) £141,294, for expenditure on the new Houses of Parliament during the year ending 31st March, 1855. He is to spend his money chiefly on what builders call carcass work; viz, on the Victoria Tower, the Peers' front towards Henry VII.'s Chapel, the Central-hall, and the Speaker's residence. The Queen's Robing-room is to be enlarged to eighty square feet; and Mr. Dyce is to have £800 additional for his legend of King Arthur—the enlargement of the room requiring certain alterations in his designs.

Mr. Panizzi, when he has his own way, can do with Chancellors of the Exchequer what no other librarians or keepers can accomplish. He is to have £61,000 for the erection of a building within the interior quadrangle of the British Museum, "for the purpose of affording increased accommodation;" and £25,000 "for cases and all other fittings." We have already alluded to Mr. Panizzi's ingenious design, and look forward, in common with the public, to the extinction of two public evils now existing in his rooms—the Museum flea, and the Museum headache.

The maps of the Royal Geographical Society are, as may be supposed, among the most important to be seen in this country. But who can see them? The Fellows of the Society are unable to see them with anything like ordinary comfort, for the Society has no decent apartment for either its meetings or its maps. Government has, at last, listened to the repeated memorials of the members, and Parliament is to be asked for £500 a year to enable the Society to exhibit to the public, free of charge, their valuable collection of maps. A condition is very properly attached to the grant—the Society is to report to Parliament from year to year the number of visitors that have inspected the maps, and to supply at the same time a general account of the expenditure of the grant.

The result of the spiriting away of the statue of George II. from Leicester-square has been that the Chief Commissioner of Works has taken (as we have already had occasion to chronicle) certain of the London statues under his particular care. He has begun with Charles I., at Charing-cross, and has laid an estimate before Parliament for "restoring the pedestal and repairing the statue." The amount of the estimate is £1000. Now, as this is more than sufficient for a pedestal new in every part, and for all that a bronze statue can require to have done to it, we would suggest (if the pedestal must be touched in our time) that the old pedestal be removed, in its integrity, to Hampton-court-gardens—there to moulder away, beautiful in its very decay. Mr. Scott's new masonry will never be surrounded with associations of the same nature as now surround that mouldering pedestal.

Martin's water-colour drawings sold, on the whole, well, considering that they were not in the style by which he acquired his reputation. The highest sum was obtained for the "Manfred"—fifty-five guineas. As Turner's are now selling too high, so Martin's are now selling too low.

We have to correct an error into which we fell in our last week's notice of the late Mr. Clint. Mr. Alfred Clint assures us (and we have no doubt of the fact) that his father had not pursued his profession for the last three years, the rules of the Artists' Annuity Fund requiring superannuated members (and the late Mr. Clint was a member) to relinquish art as a profession. The "Falstaff" picture was the lengthened amusement of a veteran in art, no longer able to pursue the calling in which he had become distinguished.

It is not our fault that we have nothing to say about literature. New publications are almost wholly confined to books about Turkey and the Seat of War. Even old bookellers are raking up their old stock for books about Russia; and an adventurous publisher announces the travels into Russia of old Tradescant, who lived in Lambeth in the reign of Charles I.—was one of the earliest English collectors of things curious—and whose collections formed the original of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 25.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
May 19	30.202	64.4	35.6	50.2	— 3.2	57	N.E.	0.00
" 20	30.144	70.0	36.0	54.4	+ 0.7	60	S.W.	0.00
" 21	29.836	65.9	45.9	54.0	0.0	75	S.W.	0.01
" 22	29.454	63.2	49.0	51.0	— 0.3	76	S.W.	0.12
" 23	29.486	65.1	47.1	51.9	— 2.6	80	W.	0.34
" 24	29.648	66.3	41.4	51.1	— 3.7	74	S.W.	0.01
" 25	29.776	61.8	40.0	51.7	— 3.3	59	W.S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The corrected reading of the barometer decreased from 30.20 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.45 inches by the 22nd, and increased to 29.78 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.78 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 52.5°, being 1.8° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 34.4°, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer on the 19th, and the highest on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 23.1°. The greatest was 34°, on the 20th; and the least 14°, on the 22nd.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of half an inch nearly.

The weather on the 19th, 23rd, 24th, and 25th was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud; during the rest of the week the sky was cloudy, and the weather dull.

Lewisham, May 26th, 1854.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Within the week ending May 20th, the births of 886 males, and of 903 females were registered. The averages of the same week in the nine preceding years were 719, and 696 severally. The deaths registered within the same period was 1188, showing a considerable increase, and exceeded the average of the same week, derived from the preceding ten years, corrected for increase of population, by 135. This increase chiefly arises from epidemic diseases, which number 301 deaths, while the corrected average is 212.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE METROPOLIS.—A very numerous and influential deputation from the inhabitants of Lambeth waited upon Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department, by appointment, at the Home-office, Whitehall, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of soliciting his Lordship's interference with regard to the arrangements of the promoters of the London Necropolis and National Mausoleum Company, who had obtained possession of nine of the arches of the London and South-Western Railway, between the Waterloo and Westminster-roads, for the purpose of depositing the corpses, prior to their removal by the company by railway to their cemetery at Woking-common; those arches being situated in the most thickly-populated part of Lambeth, and consequently having a great tendency to endanger the public health. Several members of the deputation—which consisted of Mr. William Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, Mr. Churchwarden Stratton, Mr. Churchwarden Plews, Mr. Churchwarden Gray, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. Pursey, Mr. Bryon, Mr. King, and about twenty other highly respectable inhabitants—having stated their views, Lord Palmerston said he had no power to interfere in the matter. He promised, however, that he would confer with the authorities of the South-Western Railway Company, and see what could be done in the matter, after hearing what the railway company had to say.

OPENING OF CANNON-STREET WEST.—Shortly after one o'clock on Monday, the new and elegant street from St. Paul's Cathedral to London-bridge, and designated as Cannon-street West, was finally completed, and opened with the usual formalities by the chairman, Mr. J. F. Hall, and the various members of the Corporation forming the City of London Improvements Committee; and, a large concourse of persons being assembled on the occasion, Mr. Deputy Harrison, in a neat speech, addressed the chairman, and congratulated him upon the successful termination of his labours in the formation of this street, and his exertions in the adjudication of the claims made on the Corporation in connection therewith, amounting to between six and seven hundred, and to upwards of a million of money, which had been reduced to a little above £300,000. The committee had come to a resolution expressive of their sense of the unwearied assiduity he had displayed throughout the important business, and his general urbanity and kindness to them individually, which would be delivered to him by the Town-clerk. Mr. Millard and other members of the committee offered some few observations; upon which Mr. Hall returned thanks for the kindness shown to him. The resolution having been handed to him, he declared the street open to the public in the name of the City Improvements Committee. Three cheers were then given for the committee; and the traffic commenced by a four-wheel waggon passing through.

NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The 15th annual general meeting of this excellent institution was held on Monday night, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street; Mr. Wild, of Catherine-street, in the chair. The report referred to the lamented death of the late James Harmer, Esq., the late president, and to the circumstances attending the communications held by the committee with Mr. Charles Dickens, who had kindly consented to be put in nomination as president, in the room of the late Mr. Harmer. The accounts of receipts and expenditure showed an expenditure of £99 8s. 8d., leaving a balance against the society of £5 4s.; but since the accounts had been made up a sum of £19 7s. 8d., arising from a benefit at Sadler's Wells Theatre, had been received; so that, instead of a balance due to the treasurer, the funds were benefited to the extent of some £13. The report was agreed to, several resolutions were carried, a new pensioner admitted, and Mr. Charles Dickens was elected as president with acclamation.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This society held its annual meeting on Monday evening, at Exeter-hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury; who was supported by Sir Fowell Buxton, Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. G. W. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. Massie, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, the Rev. Thomas Hands (of Jamaica), the Rev. R. Burgess, the Rev. William Owen, the Rev. S. R. Ward, &c. The noble chairman was labouring under indisposition, and, without making a preliminary address, called upon the secretary, Mr. Chamerovzow, to read the report. That document gave a detailed account of the efforts made in various countries during the past year for the suppression of slavery. The balance-sheet stated that at the commencement of the year there was a deficit of £228. The receipts for the year amounted to £800, and the expenditure to £766, leaving a present balance due to the treasurer of £31. The meeting was then addressed by Sir F. Buxton, the Rev. R. Burgess, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, and other gentlemen; and resolutions were adopted condemnatory of slavery in all its forms, and pledging the meeting to oppose it by all the moral means in its power.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The following votes for metropolitan improvements appear in the Miscellaneous Estimates:—Battersea Park, £25,500; Chelsea Embankment, £35,000; Land at Kensington Gore, £27,500; Burlington House, Piccadilly, £140,000.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We have already given a copious notice of this Exhibition; and now present our readers with Engravings from two of the most attractive genre pieces contained in it. Carl Haag's "Tyrolese Composer," is an able and striking performance, full of character, and admirably complete in all matters of detail. The mountaineer is seated on a bench, in the open air, with his instrument upon his lap, upon which he is inditing some new strain; his upturned eye showing that he is deep buried in reverie. The proportions of the figure denote the presence of energy and health, and the face is full of manly character. The colouring is luminous.

"MEIN VÖGLEIN" ("MY LITTLE BIRD").

PAINTED BY H. WARREN.

EXHIBITED AT THE NEW SOCIETY IN WATER-COLOURS.

THIS charming little picture forms one of the most attractive features of the present Exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society, and does equal credit to Mr. Warren's fancy and delicate, graceful pencil. It represents a Rhénish peasant girl standing in the bright morning air, near the porch of the old paternal home, carrying a pet bird upon her finger, which she addresses affectionately, "Mein Vöglein." The figure is admirably simple and natural, and the face, a pretty one, full of innocent, happy expression. The landscape and all the various rustic objects introduced are well selected, and give life and reality to a very pleasing subject. The colouring is luminous, genuine in tone, and full of variety.

We take this opportunity to make honourable mention of the very meritorious landscape pieces by Fanny Seers, which we accidentally omitted doing in our former notice.



"MEIN VOGLEIN" ("MY PRETTY LITTLE BIRD").—PAINTED BY H. WARREN.—EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"A TYROLESE COMPOSER."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.—EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"HOME REVISITED."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE Royal Academy consists of forty Royal Academicians, twenty Associates, and six Associate Engravers. Of the forty, thirty are painters, six are sculptors, and four are architects. Other subdivisions may be admitted—thus, of the thirty, six are professed portrait-painters, viz., Gordon, Grant, Pickersgill, Chalon, Knight, and Ross; six are professed landscape-painters, viz., Stanfield, Roberts, Lee, Creswick, Redgrave, and Witherington; four, whatever they once were, are now nonentities, viz., Cook, J. J. Chalon, Jones, and Ward. The remaining members it is easier to name than class; we shall, however, try to group them according to their estimation by the public—Sir E. Landseer, Mulready, Leslie, Eastlake, MacIise, Frith, Webster, Herbert, Dyce, Cope, Uwins, Hart, C. Landseer, and Cooper.

All the portrait-painters and all the landscape-painters are contributors to the present Exhibition; three of the four nonentities send—the exception being that continual exception, Mr. Richard Cook (we wish we could change him for E. W. Cooke). Of the six sculptors four contribute—the absentees being Sir Richard Westmacott and Mr. Gibson; while of the fourteen we have enumerated, commencing with Landseer and ending with Cooper, all contribute—Mr. Herbert and Mr. Dyce, two of the very best, excepted.

Of the twenty Associates, eighteen are contributors. This is quite as miscellaneous a class as the general body of members. We have one architect, and an able one (Mr. Sydney Smirke); two sculptors (Mr. Foley and Mr. Weekes); three portrait-painters (Hollins, Thorburn, and Boxall); and fourteen painters, whom we shall enumerate much in the order they are esteemed out of doors: Ward, Millais, E. W. Cooke, Egg, Frost, Cooper, Danby, Elmore, Frank Stone,



"SCENE FROM 'FAUST.'"—PAINTED BY H. O'NIEL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Goodall, Hook, Patten, Poole, and Pickersgill. All the twenty, with two exceptions (Mr. Millais and Mr. Elmore) are exhibitors.

Of the six Associate Engravers it is almost needless for us to speak; the country is well aware that the narrow-spirited laws of the Academy have from the very first excluded the best engravers from even contending for so trifling a distinction as that of an A.E.R.A.

It is said by the forty, the twenty, and the six, that the Exhibition is mainly supported by the sixty-six. Nor are we inclined to disagree with the Academy that such is the case; though we believe, with the public, that the nine hundred other contributors to the fifteen hundred and thirty-one works of art composing the present Exhibition, yield a lion's share to the shilling collection obtained at the end of the season. It would be difficult to portion out the particular schools of art that contribute most to the treasury. Sir Edwin Landseer is, perhaps,

the largest single contributor, inasmuch as his style is what everybody understands. The portrait painters, we conceive—though portrait painting in England is now not much encouraged—earn, as a class, the largest number of shillings; the landscape painters honourably serve to swell the funds; the pre-Raphaelites do their part, more extensively than some suspect; while we may safely assert that the shillings received on account of the sculpture cell and the octagon dark chamber would hardly pay for the extra police attendance at the doors.

Our Engravings this week have been selected to represent two popular painters without the pale of the Academy—Mr. O'Neil and Mr. Rankley. One deals in poetic and Scriptural subjects with no common hand, and the other catches every-day life with an eye like Wilkie or Webster.

Mr. O'Neil has found his subject (No. 349) in Goethe's great work—that noble volume of poetry which it has been the ambition of so many to render

into English, and of which it is not too much to say that Mr. Charles Keen has just succeeded in robbing of every poetic beauty. Who does not know the story of Marguerite, and the incident which Mr. O'Neil has sought to embody?—

(MARGARET gathers a star-flower, and plucks off the leaves one after another.)

Faust.—A nosegay, may that be?

Margaret.—No; 'tis a game.

Faust.—How?

Margaret.—Go! You laugh at me.

(She plucks off the leaves, and murmurs to herself.)

What Mr. O'Neil has attempted to do he has done. He has entered into Goethe's meaning, and wrought with a graceful pencil and a most delicate conception of the poetry of the passage.

Mr. Rankley's "Home Revisited" (No. 462) reminds us, in subject at least, of Mr. Millais' "Release;" but never were two subjects, so like in earnest simplicity, executed on such different principles. Mr. Millais' was a prison scene; Mr. Rankley's is a garden scene. He professes to have found his subject in Shakespeare:—

As a long-parted mother with her child
Plays fondly with her tears, and smiles in meeting,
So weeping, smiling, greet I thee, my home.

This picture may be looked upon as a kind of supplement to the picture by Mr. Solomon—"Second-Class: the Parting"—where we see a boy leaving for the sea. Here we have his return; and what a touching bit of English life has Mr. Rankley painted. The Middy has returned—the coach that brought him to his home is seen, still deeply laden, winding its way along a pleasant English lane—the father sees after the luggage—he has already welcomed his son, and has left his boy to his mother and his sisters. This fine picture will recall a tear to many eyes.

We shall conclude our observations of this week with a few words on the miniature, a branch of the fine arts in which the English excelled before they obtained distinction in any other style of painting. We had a Hilliard and an Oliver when we were borrowing Holbein and Van-dyck, and a Hickins and Cooper when we were borrowing Lely and Kneller.

The first place is due to Sir William Ross, not by age alone, but by merit. His group of the "Princesses Helena and Louisa, with Prince Arthur," is very happily arranged and very happily carried out, full of his delicate arrangement and refined touch of pencil. His female portraits are better than his male. We prefer his "Duchess of Brabant" (791), and his "Miss Isabella Cresswell" (838), to his "Mr. Arkwright" (770). If it cannot be said this year of Sir William Ross that he has outdone his other doings, it may be safely asserted that he has maintained all his well-earned reputation.

After the Royal Academician we will place the Associate and rival, Mr. Thornburn, who is less ambitious of large treatment than heretofore. He is content for a time to view people as they appear, without throwing them into Pergine backgrounds and Raffaelsque positions. What mainly beauty is observable in the "Countess of Carlisle" (787)—what female delicacy in "Lady Mary Labouchere" (804). Nor can we allow his "Lady Jane St. Maur Stanhope" (806), or his "Lady Selkirk" (842), to pass without a word of approbation. His "Earl of Anlie" (805) is the best of his male portraits.

Mr. Carrick has long been favourably before the public as a miniature-painter, and we are bound to commend his portraits of "Mr. Gambart" (876) and of "Joseph Ferguson, Esq., M.P." (723). He has caught the eager look of Mr. Gambart, and the intelligent expression of Mr. Ferguson.

We must repeat our renewed admiration of "Lady Mary Cholmondeley" (768), by Mr. H. T. Wells. It is one of the most successful miniatures in the room.

Mr. Gullick is not a new name to us or to the public as a miniature painter, but we have seldom seen him to such advantage. His two "Ladies" (699 and 759) are well designed, and well painted; and 806 is carefully conceived and carried out. His two remaining miniatures—and they are among his best—represent a boy, "Master Green" (740) and an "Antiquary" (895). The boy is, of course, very differently employed from the F.S.A.: he is thinking of days to come; while the antiquary is dreaming of old London, old London booksellers, and of Dorking as it appeared at least thirty-five years ago.

MUSIC.

THE management of the ROYAL OPERA at DRURY-LANE continues to be carried on with much activity and great apparent success. The directors have put another iron in the fire. They have begun to give English operas (or, more properly, operas in English) in addition to the alternation of operas in Italian and German with which they set out. For this purpose they are forming an English company, which already includes Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, and is, we understand, to be further strengthened by the addition of eminent performers. With the strength they already possess they gave their first English performance on Monday last. It consisted of Aubert's "Fra Diavolo," already familiar to the public in its English dress. It has always been exceedingly popular in this country; and the bandit hero of the piece was one of Braham's favourite parts in the latter days of his theatrical career. It deserves its popularity, for the drama is a happy mixture of the romantic with the comic, and the music is not only gay and brilliant, but full of genius and masterly skill, entitling Aubert to the praise of being, next to Rossini, the most delightful composer of comic operas now living. The performance on Monday evening was excellent. The captivating robber has always been one of Reeves's best parts; he acts it admirably, and the beautiful music is quite suited to his voice and style. Mrs. Reeves is an accomplished musician, and, in addition to her vocal attainments, is an intelligent actress. Her *Zerlina* was naive and pleasant, and she sang exceedingly well. Mr. Weiss is now acknowledged to be the first of our English basses, and is also an actor of merit. He gave the eccentricities of the English traveller, *Lord Alcaash*, with much humour; and his voice and firmness conducted greatly to the effect of the fine concerted music. Mrs. Weiss looked and acted *Lady Alcaash* to perfection; and her singing wanted only greater certainty of intonation to be quite satisfactory. The opera had the advantage of a stronger orchestra and chorus than it has ever had in this country; and the performance was carefully and ably conducted by Herr Lindpaintner. The house was crowded, and the piece was received with the warmest applause. On Tuesday, "Don Giovanni" (or, more properly, "Don Juan," such being the German title of the opera) was produced with great magnificence and unbounded success. The strength of the company had been greatly increased by the addition of Herr Pasque and Madame Rudersdorf, who appeared in the two principal characters; the others being sustained by performers whom we have already had occasion to mention. Herr Pasque, from the Darmstadt opera, is an artist of merit; and his representation of the character of *Don Juan*, though by no means faultless, was, upon the whole, worthy of praise. Madame Rudersdorf, who enjoys the highest reputation in Germany, both as an actress and singer, gave a beautiful representation of *Donna Anna*. She is, indeed, a singer of the highest class. Her voice, naturally powerful, as well as sweet, has received all the cultivation which art can bestow, and is capable of every variety of expression—from simple tenderness to the utmost intensity of passion. The part of *Elvira* seldom falls into competent hands; but it did so on this occasion. It was admirably performed by Mme. Casadori, whose dramatic energy and vocal power gave it due weight and importance. Mlle. Büry was a very agreeable *Zerlina*, and sang prettily, though she made some mistakes we could not have expected from a German. Formès's *Leporello* is already known to the English public; it is a performance of unrivalled excellence. Reichart, as *Ottavio*, sang with consummate beauty—the part affords no room for acting. The subordinate parts were respectively filled; the *mise en scène* was careful and complete; and this great masterpiece has been produced in a manner which does the highest honour to the establishment.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, there have been only repetitions of the pieces previously brought out. Cruvelli makes her last appearance on Monday next, and then returns to Paris. She will, we understand, be speedily succeeded by Grisi, whose appearance is now expected with much interest.

The only large concert of the week has been that of the New Philharmonic Society, on Wednesday. It was of average quality, and presented no novelty at all remarkable.

The Queen had a concert at Osborne, on Wednesday evening, her Majesty's birthday, at which Mrs. Jewson, niece of Mrs. Anderson, had the honour of performing several pieces. We observe this circumstance with pleasure, as it is an instance of her Majesty's attention to artists of rising merit.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.—A new drama, freely adapted by Mr. Planché from the French of MM. Granger and De Montessin, was produced on Saturday last. The title of the original is "Des Chevaliers de Lansquenet;" that of the English version, "The Knights of the Round Table." The knights in question are a band of swindlers, seeking alliances with the aristocracy for the purpose of directing its wealth into their own treasury. Their leader is one Captain Cozons, represented by Mr. G. Vandenhoff, whose remarkable coolness was very effective. His project is to entangle Leonard D'Arcy (Mr. Howe), who has embezzled and spent his half-sister's property, and also furtively disposed of the claimant in her childhood—spreading the report of her death—by making him the confederate of his plans. He succeeds in this design—for he knows that the lady in question still lives, under the name of *Perdita*; and, having escaped from the gipsies to whom she had been sacrificed, is in London seeking information of her parentage, to which her possession of a seal, with armorial bearings, furnishes a clue. She had been protected by a *Lady Bootle*, and won the heart of her son, *Ralph*; but, not wishing to degrade him by an alliance with a gipsy girl, honourably avoids his presence. Sir *Ralph Bootle* (Mr. W. Farren) comes up to London to see life, and seeks to be introduced into society by *D'Arcy*, who prepares to sacrifice him to the fraternity of "Knights," taking himself half the profits of the adventure. Sir *Ralph* is soon in the toils—arrested for his Jacobite principles, and involved in a quarrel with *General Grantley* (Mr. Chippendale), who, having met *Perdita* in the street, is struck with her resemblance to her mother, whom he had loved in his youth. A duel is corrected; and the sharpers and their victim await the General on Hampstead Heath—who comes, indeed, not to fight a duel, but to produce *Perdita*, and expose the plans of the sharpers. Such is the simple outline of the plot; but in the filling-up there is much complexity and ingenuity. First of all there is one *Tom Tittler* (Mr. Buckstone), who gets his living by horn-blowing and fencing, though born a gentleman and bred a soldier, who has love affairs on hand both with *Perdita*, and a neighbour, *Peggy Popplin* (Mrs. Fitzwilliam). The latter, *D'Arcy* wishes to substitute for his missing sister, in order to defeat the claims of *Perdita* and the efforts of *General Grantley*. This attempt brings *Tom Tittler* and *D'Arcy* acquainted, and leads on the part of the former to a fatal interference with the plans of the latter. He, for instance, gets admittance, by way of the chimney, into an apartment where *Perdita* is imprisoned, for the purpose of being forcibly married by a Fleet parson to a servicable scoundrel, one *Smith* (admirably personated by Mr. Compton), whom he disarms by means of a poker, and thus effects the liberation of the fair victim. This *Smith* has been selected for the purpose by *Cozons* on account of the clever manner in which he had cheated the landlord of Lockitt's coffee house out of a sumptuous dinner. The weight of it lies with Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Vandenhoff, and Mr. Howe; the levity of it with Mr. Compton; and the epichure at Lockitt's; a short part, all essence, concentrated and irresistible. The female characters are not remarkably effective; but Miss Reynolds had one telling scene in the room in which she was confined; and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, as a dressmaker apprenticed by the parish, depending on her character, which, by the machinations of *D'Arcy*, is imperilled, was sometimes interestingly situated. Some clever arrangement of the incidents is also deserving of praise. That of Mr. Buckstone's horn-blowing, used alike for the wooing of *Peggy*, and the warning of *Perdita*, may claim recognition as an artistic contrivance. Indeed, throughout, the playwright's skill is manifest; and to that the drama is indebted for its success, and which, in all probability, will include a considerable run.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Charles Selby has contributed to this stage an adaptation of "Les Filles de Marbre," under the title of "The Marble Heart; or, The Sculptor's Dream." This elaborate art-drama—for such it is—consists of four acts, and an introduction; the latter is occupied with the dream, in which Phidias's studio at Athens is supposed to be intruded upon by *Alcibiades* and the rich *Gorgias*, who claims three statues, representing *Aspasia*, *Lais*, and *Phryne*, which the sculptor has just finished and been paid for; but which, such is his love for them, he would fain keep for his own contemplation. *Diogenes*, who is also present, proposes to refer the decision of the dispute to the statues themselves, who, marble-hearted as they are, turn their faces away from their creator to their purchaser. This vision is supposed to have happened to one *Raphael*, a sculptor at Paris, whose destiny it prefigures. The artist (Mr. Leigh Murray) meets with a *Mlle. Marco* (Madame Celeste) and two other ladies at Fontainebleau, in company with his friend *Volage* (Mr. B. Webster), a journalist, and, though warned of the consequences by *Volage*, resolutely falls in love with the lady named. This lady is the ideal of coquettes, and regularly uses up the poor infatuated artist, affecting during six weeks the warmest affection, for the purpose of stimulating a wealthy admirer to make an offer. Succeeding in her aim, she, then, in the most heartless manner, casts off the astonished *Raphael*, who for her had forsaken his mother and an innocent true-hearted girl, one *Marie* (Miss Woolgar), who had loved him. Indignant and desperate, almost mad, a terrible scene of agony takes place between him and the marble-hearted woman of quality, from whom, at length, he tears himself away. The heartless *ruse*, however, costs *Mlle. Marco* an unexpected sacrifice. Her equally unfeeling companions make her their sport, and affect to believe that it is she who has been rejected by the artist, not he by her; whereupon she wagers to win back his affections. In her first attempt she fails. *Raphael* returns to his studio, designing to work down the past; and is there rejoined by his friend *Volage*, and shortly after by *Marie*, when the terrible truth transpires that his mother, during his long absence, had died of grief. Poor *Raphael* still seeks relief in labour; but a mist swims before his eyes, and his mind wanders. The trial has been too hard for him, and, in a fit of frenzy, he dies. *Mlle. Marco* comes in to win her wager, and finds him a corpse. Whereupon the three marble statues of his vision reappear, and the curtain falls. To Mr. Webster, as the good-hearted journalist, and Mr. Murray, as the over-sensitive artist, too much praise cannot be rendered. They acted admirably. Madame Celeste had a difficult part to play in all senses of the phrase, but played it with uncommon success even for her, and with a finish never excelled. In situation and dialogue, the play is diffuse and profuse; but there is significance in the expression and incident which keeps thought and feeling alive, and interests us to the end in the development of passion and character.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mlle. Fix made her first appearance on Monday with M. Regnier, in "Valerie;" and both re-appeared on Wednesday, in the parts of *Mithilde de Perceval*, and the old domestic *Noël*, in the comedy of "La Joie fait Peur;" by Madame Emile de Girardin. This piece, though in one act only, is of extraordinary merit and interest. Mme. Allen, too, made her debut in the character of *Madame des Aubiers*. *Blanche* was supported by Mlle. Luther. No wonder, with so strong a cast, that the theatre was crowded with a brilliant audience. The whole effect of the play depends upon the skill with which the subject is unfolded. The despondent mother, weak to prostration, mourns for the supposed death of her son, *Adrien* (M. Lecq); nor will be comforted, notwithstanding the sympathy of her daughter *Blanche*, and *Mithilde*, her son's betrothed. *Noël*, full of hope himself, would inspire hope in others. When at length the young man suddenly appears, the excess of his surprise, however, produces a shock which only a good stout heart could sustain. M. Regnier's acting of this situation was superb; when recovered from the first violent state of feeling, he rushes into the boy's arms, and welcomes him home with enthusiastic fervour. *Blanche* and *Mithilde* are soon made acquainted with the happy news; but such a sudden surprise to the mother would kill her with unexpected joy. They have, accordingly, to prepare her mind by a feigned story of a neighbour having lately recovered a son long supposed to be lost. The point is attained. *Adrien* rushes from his hiding-place, and receives his mother's blessing and embraces. Throughout this drama, the most beautiful domestic sentiment prevails; and the diction is every where elegant; not without humour either, in *Noël's* description of the absent boy's infant tricks, which relieved the general melancholy tone with occasional provocations not only to smiles, but laughter. Acted as on Wednesday night it was, by four or five first-rate performers, the action was so fully and finely interpreted by each, that the utmost satisfaction was manifested by the house. The applause at the conclusion was extreme; and the objects of it were more than once summoned to receive the evening's ovation.

PHILHARMONIC ROOMS.—On Tuesday evening Captain Wilton read, in this new lecture-hall, the tragedy of "Virginia," in aid of the Fund for the Soldier's Wives and Children. His reading was gentlemanly and intelligent, nor unaccompanied with appropriate passion and gesture. During the evening, also, there were some occasional songs and music, by which the entertainment was varied and enlivened. We could have wished that a fuller room had rewarded these benevolent efforts.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

SALARIES OF SCOTCH SCHOOLMASTERS.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, in answer to the Duke of Buccleuch, stated that the salaries of schoolmasters in the Scotch parochial schools would now be reduced to a maximum of £27, the bill by which their incomes would have been increased having been rejected by the House of Commons. The Government would, however, at the earliest opportunity, take steps for restoring the schoolmasters' salaries to their former amounts. A bill was in preparation for that purpose.

The Navy Pay Bill and Manning the Navy Bill were respectively read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Sir J. GRAHAM stated that instructions had been transmitted to Admiral Dundas, enjoining him not to liberate any Russian subjects that might be captured, except under a proper understanding with the Russian authorities respecting the exchange of prisoners. Touching the reported successes obtained by Sir C. Napier, the Government were able to give no definite information, the last official despatches being dated on the 5th instant, when the Commander-in-Chief was only on the point of leaving the coast of Sweden.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS—EXCHEQUER BONDS.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. T. BARING complained that the changes which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had introduced into the resolutions that were to be proposed to the committee had debarr'd him (Mr. T. Baring) from moving the amendment, of which he had given notice, upon the preliminary question.

The Speaker then left the chair, and the House resolved itself into committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER briefly explained the situation in which previous votes of the House had left the financial arrangements of the Government. Those arrangements were twofold—first, as relating to the permanent provision of revenue for the public service; secondly, with regard to the supply of cash for immediate purposes. Decisive votes had been passed authorising the expenditure of money, and formal votes indicating the ways and means by which it was to be raised. He had now to take the opinion of the House on the single question how the ready money that was wanted should be obtained; and this question, he intimated, turned simply upon the narrower alternative whether it was most expedient to resort to an issue of Exchequer Bills, or to authenticate the Ministerial project of Exchequer Bonds.

Mr. DISRAELI charged the Ministry with sharp practice. They had asked for certain votes on the plea of administrative convenience, and under the pledge that the decision of the House was in no way committed upon the principle of the measure; and now these votes were accounted decisive, and the House barred from the possibility of rescinding or even of discussing them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained. The resolutions in question were wanted—as to the provision of ways and means in order to authorise the revenue officers to take steps for levying the enhanced imports; and, with regard to the floating debt, in order to validate the contracts already opened with subscribers to the new bonds. Ample opportunity, he added, would be afforded for discussing the principles involved in these resolutions when the bills into which they must be embodied came before the House.

Some further complaints were urged and explanations offered on this point. At length the resolution, empowering the Government to issue £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds, was put from the chair.

Mr. T. BARING moved his amendment declaring that "it was not at present expedient to authorise any further issue of Exchequer Bonds with the engagement of repayment within the next six years." The hon. member minutely reviewed the dealings of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, since he first took office, with the funded and unfunded debt of the country, and accused him of making many blunders which entangled the public revenue in repeated losses and embarrassments. Among other mischances was the imprudent reduction of the interest on Exchequer Bills, undertaken in the face of a tightened market, which was bolstered up by extensive purchases with the savings banks balances, and resulted, when these purchases were again funded, in a sacrifice of more than £1,200,000 added to the permanent capital of the National Debt. Another blunder was the Conversion scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was preposterous to assert that no loss had accrued from that project. How was it possible to pay off at par stocks worth only 83 per cent without incurring a serious loss? Some of the money might have been paid out of the Treasury balances, but the result was identical, seeing that we had now to borrow it over again in a depreciated market. Mr. Baring then alluded to the "balance" question; contending for the expediency of maintaining a considerable balance of public money in the hands of the Bank, and declaring that the system of deficiency bills was unsound and impolitic, and that while the Bank was kept fettered by the act of 1844, the Government ought to be moderate in their calls upon its resources. Adverting to the resolution immediately before them, he remarked upon the danger of borrowing money at short dates, under a pledge of repayment at given periods which it might be most inconvenient and expensive to redeem when the time came. The transaction was actually a loan, and should have been boldly announced as such, and contracted upon the most advantageous conditions.

Mr. WILSON vindicated the conduct of the Government with regard to their dealings with Exchequer Bills, the public balances, the Bank of England, the Converted Stocks, and other points wherein blame had been assigned. Passing on to the immediate question; he urged that the choice now before them lay between paying for the war expenses out of revenue, or raising it by loan. Arguing in favour of the former alternative, he adverted to the lesson derived from the experience of Mr. Pitt, contending that if the taxes easily levied towards the close of the last war had been raised from the beginning, no addition would have been necessary to the National Debt during the whole period from 1793 to 1815, when, in fact, more than six hundred millions of debt were incurred. He then examined the special characteristics of the proposed Exchequer Bonds, and pointed out many advantages and conveniences which they possessed as the medium for obtaining supplies of ready money.

Mr. MALINS denounced the financial schemes of the Government, exposing the errors they had committed, and enumerating a variety of losses and damages which, as he alleged, they had inflicted upon the public. The proposition now offered to the committee, and which was at last admitted to be a loan, comprised a sum of six millions, borrowed at four per cent, in order to replace a paid-off 3 per cent loan, thus involving a sacrifice of £60,000 a year revenue, with a prospective loss of perhaps £600,000 when the time came for paying them off at par.

Mr. LAING encouraged the House in anticipating success to the new Exchequer Bonds, by setting forth the example of the railway companies. Sixty-four millions sterling were now under loan to those companies, who obtained money on their bonds with perfect ease, and on most advantageous terms.

Mr. CAIRNS controverted the assumption that the cost of the war should be defrayed out of current revenue. The individuals composing the tax-paying body were constantly changing, and it was unfair to throw upon the tax-payers of the present year, the whole burthen of a contest from which another set were to enjoy the benefit.

Mr. M'GREGOR considered that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had been unjustly and unreasonably attacked.

Mr. T. HANKEY believed that the proposed plan for raising money was business-like and expedient.

Mr. DISRAELI could not treat the question before them as one merely of detail. It grew out of the general principles on which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer had managed the public finances. These principles he considered to have been from the beginning erroneous. Briefly dwelling upon those earlier transactions which had undergone so much discussion, he contended that the reduction of interest on Exchequer Bills, the conversion of South Sea Annuities, the preparation of a peace budget in the face of war, the continuance of the Income-tax under a fallacious show of ultimate extinction, the system upon which that impost was maintained, the absorption of the public balances, and the tampering with the funds of the savings banks, constituted a series of faults and blunders which no wise or prudent minister would have committed. Out of these blunders our present difficulties had grown. Mr. Disraeli then passed on to the finance questions of the current year, remarking upon the statements made in successive Budgets, and which he characterised as being to a great extent inaccurate and deceptive. Fallacious estimates were given of the costs of war, and delusive announcements hazarded regarding the aids that would be required to meet the growing charges upon the revenue. At last a succession of mismanagement had culminated in the necessity for a loan of six millions; and this loan, in its turn, was so mismanaged that the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer had offered four per cent for the money, and yet could not get it. He had shown himself incompetent to deal with the *bulls and bears*, and had been forced to appeal to the *stags* of the Stock Exchange. And now came a last shift for raising a loan in masquerade. The scheme was not sanctioned by precedent, was subject to many inconveniences and dangers, and he called upon the committee to repudiate it.

Mr. GLADSTONE saw no reason for embarking into any lengthened vindication of his by-gone policy. Reviewing Mr. Disraeli's catalogue of alleged errors, he declared that the reduction in the Exchequer bill interest had turned out profitably to the country, and challenged a direct vote on the subject. The failure of his attempts at conversion had already been candidly confessed. The charge of having tampered with the funds of the savings banks he utterly repudiated; and, after explaining the nature of the transaction in which those funds had been involved, corrected a mis-statement which the right hon. member had advanced, that the money of the investors was in any degree lessened or endangered. To the allegation that he had brought out a peace budget when war was probable, he replied by denying the doctrine that no tax should be removed so long as any interruption of peace seemed possible; remarking, besides, that the Opposition themselves had incessantly endeavoured to accomplish further reductions of taxation, obliging him to engage in constant conflicts for the rescue of various items of the public income. Declaring that he stood by that Budget, Mr. Gladstone acknowledged the loyal spirit in which the country responded to the calls now made on it for increased resources, and attributed the ability to answer those calls in great measure to the ease and prosperity derived from judicious legislation in former years. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then detailed the character and the motives of the plan now proposed for obtaining money. Of the seven millions of new taxes lately voted, the greater proportion could not be realised for many months. The Malt-tax would produce little or nothing until the winter, and the return from the double Income-tax would not come in until a yet later period. While the incomes were so remote, the outgoings were rapid in their incidence and necessarily uncertain in their amount. To provide for this interval, and supply a prudent margin for that uncertainty, he had asked for leave to issue the Exchequer Bonds, and still insisted, in spite of all criticism, that the process could not be called a loan, seeing that it would create no addition to the permanent debt. With regard to the expediency of the particular description of stock, he admitted that it was novel in form, and on account of its novelty might encounter some difficulties in the City. But he contended that the new bonds were likely to be very useful and convenient to all parties, and believed that they were appreciated among the capitalist classes. Touching the amendment proposed by Mr. Baring, he scrutinised its import, and (as its supporters had declared, that it was not considered a vote of "want of confidence") could trace in it no other effect than the suggestion of a loan. He noticed that the Opposition had lately evinced a marked proclivity to the borrowing system, and retorted upon them the charge adduced against himself, of advocating a "loan in masquerade." The name of Pitt had been arrayed against the policy of the Government, but the example of that statesman was quoted only with reference to errors which he had himself confessed and retrieved a few years later, while the Ministry had followed in his footsteps in the better-advised course which he subsequently adopted.

Mr. T. BARING briefly replied. He doubted that the money was really wanted; but if it were so, the market would supply the amount bearing only three per cent interest, and a loan was on many accounts preferable to the proposed bonds.

On a division there appeared—For the resolution, 290; for the amendment, 186: majority for the Government, 104.

The resolution was then agreed to.

The House having gone into committee on the Stamp Act, passed certain resolutions relating to the duty on duplicates of deeds and other documents.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

On the motion of the Bishop of Oxford, the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill was referred to a select committee.

The Common Law Procedure Bill was passed through committee, after some discussion, in which Lord St. Leonards and the Lord Chancellor bore the principal parts.

The Church-building Acts Bill also went through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

MIDDLESEX INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

A good deal of time was taken up in the discussion of an amendment by Mr. Mullings to a clause in the Middlesex Industrial Schools Bill. The object of the amendment was to deprive the trustees of the power of directing public worship to be celebrated in the schools according to the religious persuasion of the prisoners, provided there be a sufficient number of each to justify a separate service. Upon a division, the amendment was rejected by 190 to 108; and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on a future day.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.

Mr. DUNCOMBE announced that he should not bring forward the motion which stood on the notice paper of the day for a select committee to inquire into the complaints of the Preston operatives. The strike had closed, and the friends of the workmen were anxious that nothing should occur to impede a perfect reconciliation between the employed and their employers.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.

Sir W. CLAY moved for leave to introduce a bill for the entire abolition of Church-rates. It was admitted on all hands, that the question could not remain in its present state. Upon the justice and the propriety of an adjustment, argument may be said to be exhausted. Since he last addressed the House on this subject two important circumstances had occurred—the decision of the House of Lords in the Baintree case, and the Census report on the subject of Religious Worship. The legal decision went thus far—that to make a Church-rate valid there must be the assent of a majority of the rate-payers present in vestry. Of fifty-eight contests which had taken place, sixteen had determined in favour of the rate, and 42 against it. This was a lamentable state of things, seeing how largely the religious element was pressed into the struggle. The Census return had thrown new light upon the relative position of the Church and Dissent. The number of sittings provided by the Established Church in England and Wales amounted to 5,317,000; while the Nonconformists provided 4,394,000; and the actual attendance had been in conformity with the figures. Reviewing the various proposals which had been made for removing the bone of contention, Sir William objected to "declarations" being asked from Dissenters, and proceeded to his own plan, which was to abolish the rate altogether. With regard to a substitute, his conviction was that none was needed. Should the House be of a different opinion, a portion of the available Ecclesiastical funds might be applied to the purposes for which Church-rates have hitherto been demanded. Where Church-rates have been abolished, no want of funds has been felt for keeping the sacred edifices in repair. Christian liberality has been sufficient.

Mr. PETO, in seconding the motion, expressed his gratification at the circumstance of its mover being a member of the Church of England. The question of Church-rates had been too much looked upon as a Dissenter's question. It was equally a Churchman's question; and the circumstance ought not to be overlooked that in Church-rate contests, the hostile decision had in most instances been given by Churchmen themselves. He had no manner of doubt that the liberality of Churchmen would provide adequate funds to maintain the fabrics, and defray all the other expenses hitherto defrayed by the Church-rate. On the part of the Nonconformists, he disclaimed all hostility to the Establishment. Nothing could afford that body greater pleasure than to witness her prosperity—meaning by the word her effectual reform, and the full development of her vast resources to further the advance of pure and undefiled religion throughout the land.

Mr. WICRAM opposed the bill. There were places so poor that the churches could never be kept in repair except by means of a rate. The churches were built for the benefit of all, and open to their attendance. They appertained to the national establishment, and should be supported by the nation.

Mr. GARDNER contended that if Churchmen had the interests of the establishment really at heart, they should refrain from opposing the bill.

Mr. PACKE confessed that legislation was most desirable on the subject, but could not approve of the present measure.

Captain SCORRELL wished to abolish the Church-rate as such, but would not leave the churches unprovided with special funds for their maintenance. He enforced the expediency of re-distributing the property of the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

Lord STANLEY believed that the country had practically settled the question, and the House should accept it. There were difficulties attending every proposition for providing funds to keep the churches in repair. The system of voluntarism might not be free from them, but it was the only principle that now could be adopted.

Mr. CROSSLEY supported the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS would rejoice to see the question amicably arranged, but if Church-rates were abolished, how could the churches be preserved in poor districts?

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE suggested that all Dissenters should be exempted from the compulsory payment of the rate, upon their making a declaration that they did not attend the church.

Mr. DRUMMOND considered that the abolition of Church-rates was equivalent to robbing the Church. If rates and tithes were abstracted from the Church they should justly belong to the State.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the present system was attended with many lamentable and scandalous incidents; he dwelt upon the necessity of discovering some fair basis whereon the controversy could be settled before any attempt was made to settle it, then pointed out some of the perplexities that attended the search for such a foundation, and finally recommended that the question should be left unsolved for the present session. He could not consent to withdraw the Church rate without first providing the fund that was to supply its place. He did not fear that the loss would leave the churches to fall into ruin, but apprehended that, if the present measure were entertained by Parliament, it would tend to diffuse throughout the country an impression that the bond of union between the Legislature and the Establishment was becoming weak.

The House divided—For leave to bring in the bill, 129; against it, 62: majority, 67.

Leave was then given, and the bill brought in.

The Industrial and Provident Societies Bill went through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

PROPERTY DISPOSAL BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Mr. MALINS, who supported the measure. The inmates of convents avowedly renounced all control over their temporal concerns, and the law could not be accused of going too far, even if it treated them as being civilly deceased with regard to the disposal of property. The bill before the House stopped short of this provision, as it merely cast upon the donors of property from nuns the burthen of proving that the donors had exercised free will in the matter.

Sir J. YOUNG regretted to find the promoters proceeding with the bill after the proof they had received of the spirit in which the measure was received in Ireland, and of the animosities it was certain to excite among the Roman Catholic population. He denied that the Government opposed measures like this for the sake of obtaining Roman Catholic support. They resisted them because they were opposed to the tolerant spirit of the Reformation; and being animated by the same feeling, he was confident the House would negative the second reading of this bill.

Sir J. PARINGTON protested against its being supposed that the supporters of this bill were actuated by a persecuting spirit, or that the provisions of the bill were at all opposed to the principles of toleration established by the Reformation. In the absence of a bill of this nature there was only one alternative for the House to adopt, and that was to revive the law which held nuns to be civilly dead.

Mr. FITZGERALD described the measure as discreditable to its author, being false in its preamble, insulting in its language, and oppressive in its enactments.

After a desultory discussion, in which Mr. George, Mr. Liddell, and Lord Bernard supported the bill; and Mr. Bowyer, Mr. F. Scully, and Mr. J. O'Connell opposed it.

Mr. SEARANT SHEE said the bill in its very nature would be destructive of the objects which the member for Enniskillen desired to promote, for it would enact all the evil which resulted from the old law of civil death without enacting any of its good.

Mr. FREWEN remarked upon some proceedings at recent meetings in Ireland, which he considered the reverse of peaceable or loyal.

Sir J. FITZGERALD and Mr. MAGUIRE opposed the bill. The latter hon. member was still addressing the House, when the Speaker gave warning that the time allowed for discussion had expired. The debate accordingly stood once more adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. Smith took the oaths and his seat for Hertfordshire, in the place of the late Mr. Halsey, lost in the *Ercolano* steamer a few weeks ago.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Sheriffs of London appeared at the bar clothed in their robes of office, and presented a petition from the Court of Common-council in favour of the Oaths Bill.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Oaths Bill, Sir P. THESIGER said, there were great doubts in his mind as to the expediency of bringing forward this measure; and the dilatory course pursued by Lord J. Russell in the matter seemed to indicate similar feelings upon the subject. The measure was evidently opposed to public opinion: for, looking at the returns of petitions upon the subject, it appeared that the petitions against the bill preponderated greatly over those presented in favour of it. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to contrast the speeches of the noble Lord upon, and to question his political consistency, in the matter. The memorable letter of the noble Lord to the Bishop of Durham was chiefly remarkable for a vigorous condemnation of those who Jesuitically attempted to touch the prerogative of the Crown in religious matters. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was introduced into the House upon the same principle; and now the noble Lord wished that House to pass a bill, the chief effect of which must be to strike at the supremacy of the Crown, and thus to undermine the fundamental principles of the Constitution. Lord Lyndhurst and other high authorities had truly asserted that the supremacy of the Crown in religious matters was part of the Common Law of the land. Lord John Russell had endorsed that maxim on previous occasions; but he had been compelled to sacrifice those opinions he had professed on the prerogative of the Crown. The Supremacy Oath was the key-stone of the arch of the English Reformation; and all Protestants ought to look with jealousy and suspicion at any attempt to overthrow it, for the purpose of erecting Judaism and Roman Catholicism upon its ruins. The bill now before the House was nothing more than a maimed and mutilated recognition of the Oath of Supremacy. Under what influence was it that the noble Lord had come forward unaided to assist those Roman Catholics, whom he had, on previous occasions, so strenuously opposed? The Roman Catholics had never asked for the proposed change, and the present bill was an unworthy attack of the leader of that House on the religious bulwarks of the country. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended Lord John Russell from the charge of inconsistency in this matter. The noble Lord had given his pledge in 1846 to introduce a measure for the alteration of the oaths in that House; and it was not until 1847 that Baron Rothschild became connected as a representative with the City of London. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) thought that the honourable and learned gentleman had conceded too much to the noble Lord when he said that this bill contained a maimed and mutilated acknowledgment of the oath of supremacy. The bill contained nothing whatever about the Oath of Supremacy. His noble friend had made no attempt to make good any part of his case by founding his bill upon its acknowledgment of the Oath of Supremacy. What was the fact? That which was called the Oath of Supremacy does not really declare the supremacy of the Crown. It contains two propositions—the first was an abjuration of what is called the deposing doctrine; and the second was an abjuration of the power and jurisdiction of the Pope within this realm. The assertion of this authority of the Crown must be sought for from other sources. He would remind the hon. and learned gentleman that there were other classes in that House, besides the members of the Roman Catholic Church that refused to concur in the religious supremacy of the Crown. He alluded to the Dissenters, and to the members of the Presbyterian Church Establishment of Scotland. He thought it was greatly to be regretted that the House should attach any weight and value to declarations of this kind, which they do not carry out themselves. Our strength lies in the attachment of the people to the constitution of the country. That attachment was best promoted by encouraging everything that tends to unite class to class, and man to man. He was convinced that the harmony and usefulness of our institutions were best promoted by the exclusion of everything that keeps alive unhappy topics of religious discord, and the more we can reduce our enactments to a state that will correspond with the various religious opinions of our fellow-subjects, the better we can discharge that duty that is entrusted to us on behalf of the Crown and of the people. In his opinion, it was most desirable to get rid of words, which encumbered the body of the oath; which were utterly useless for good, and but pitfalls to tender consciences; which tended

to weaken, rather than to strengthen, the general application of the oath itself, and which kept up a constant source of heartburning in that House.

Mr. NAPIER strongly condemned the bill, and contended that it was their duty to their country, their Sovereign, and themselves, to hold by those securities which the wisdom of our ancestors had set up from time to time. Those securities were found necessary against foreign aggression, like those safeguards embodied in the Bill of Rights, and were ever recognised as the very basis and foundation of our Protestant Constitution.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE objected to the clause which exempted beneficed clergymen from taking the oath of supremacy.

Mr. LIDDELL, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. WHITESIDE, severally opposed the bill.

Sir J. WALMSLEY and Mr. MIALI supported the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the House of Lords having several times rejected the Jews' Bill, he thought it would be as well to propose that persons returned by the electors of this country should be allowed to take their seats without a test of any kind, upon taking an oath to which no religious objection could be made. The noble Lord then proceeded to combat the arguments brought forward by the opponents of the present measure, and contended that it was calculated to promote the greatest harmony amongst all classes, and to confer much moral advantage upon that House and the country.

Mr. DISRAELI said, although he had always voted in favour of the admission of Jews, he was sorry the noble Lord, by his present mode of dealing with the subject, compelled him to vote against the present measure. The noble Lord had imperilled the success of the Jewish cause in that House by mixing up that question with other matters upon which very strong feelings existed in the country. Up to this moment the Jews had no reason to complain of their cause. The agitation in their favour only commenced about seven years ago, and the measures for their admission to Parliament were supported by large majorities in that House, and by respectable minorities in the other House. He, however, considered that the noble Lord had greatly damaged their cause by pressing forward so objectionable a measure as the present.

Upon a division, the numbers were—

For the second reading 249
Against it 253

Majority against the second reading 4

The bill was therefore lost, and the Government defeated!

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, on Friday evening (last week), the Duke of NEWCASTLE stated, in reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, that the only account which had reached the Admiralty regarding the reported loss of the *Tiger* steamer, at Odessa, was a copy of a telegraphic message sent to a mercantile house in the City; and, as the captured steamer was called a "crew," he was not without hope that the rumour would prove altogether untrue, as they knew that the *Tiger* was a paddle-wheel steamer.—The Railway and Canal Traffic Regulations Bill was read a second time, and the Boundary Survey (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same evening, the various clauses of the Malt-duties Bill were successively agreed to, without alteration. The resolutions embodying the increase of the Income tax passed through committee. A resolution was agreed to, granting £8,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty. The House having gone into committee, Mr. WILSON moved a series of resolutions prescribing the new schedule of stamp-duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes. The duties on stamps up to £750 value were agreed to. All the resolutions were finally carried. The Public Statutes Bill was read a second time.

EMBARKATION OF THE 11TH HUSSARS, AT KINGSTOWN.

THE busy scene engraved upon the next page is one of the many illustrations which the Services now present of the movements towards the seat of the War. Here we have the Embarkation, on the 15th ult., of a portion of the 11th Hussars, on board the troop-ship *Tyrone*, in Kingstown harbour. This splendid vessel, which was built last autumn, at Bathurst, is 1197 tons register, and carries the pennant of Lieut. Raymond, R.N.; has been chartered by Government for four months certain, and eight or twelve, if required to convey troops to the East. This fine vessel is fitted up for 60 horses in the lower hold, 70 men between decks, and 6 officers in the poop cabin. She had on board—54 horses, 62 men, and 5 officers. Of infantry, she accommodates 600 troops and 25 officers. The men were in high spirits, and fraternised with the sailors admirably; all joining at the evening twilight in singing, in very good style, "Annie Laurie," "Auld Lang Syne," and other favourite songs. There are on the main-deck four 18-pound guns; each of the crew, fifty in number, is furnished with a musket and bayonet; and there is also on board an ample supply of cutlasses, pikes, pistols, and ammunition. Thus armed, and taking into consideration the number of soldiers also on board, there was little fear of anything untoward occurring to the noble ship or her gallant freight from attacks. Her great speed is another security. On her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, with but a light wind, she sailed at the rate of 10½ knots per hour, close hauled; and she has attained the rate of 15 knots, or nautical miles, per hour, running free. This gives us hope that it will not be long before we hear of the gallant 11th being safely landed in the East.

YACHTING.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT-CLUB.

THE first match of the season came off on Saturday, the 20th inst., for a purse of twenty sovereigns, and five sovereigns for the second yacht. The day was too veritable a Queen's day to be otherwise than a very tame yachting one. Indeed, it appeared at first as though there would not be wind enough to make any progress at all; but in the return, wind and tide were both favourable. The members of the club and a numerous company of ladies were conveyed to Erith by a steamer, which left London-bridge about nine o'clock, and called at Blackwall pier about ten. On arriving at Erith, they found the following yachts ready to start:—*Romp*, nine tons, Mr. S. P. Mumford; *Cormorant*, twelve tons, Mr. J. Fancourt; *Mischief*, thirteen tons, Mr. J. R. Kirby; *Kitten*, thirteen tons, Mr. T. Harvey, jun. One minute per ton was allowed by the larger to the smaller yachts. The intended course was from Erith, round a flag boat moored off Coal-house Point, about three miles below Gravesend, and back to another flag-boat moored off Nor h Woolwich. The start took place at 11h. 34m.; and, after divers changes in the positions of the yachts, they arrived at Northfleet Hope. At this period it was evidently impossible to accomplish the projected course in anything like reasonable time, the tide coming up very fast, and there being scarcely any wind. Accordingly, at Gravesend, the steamer dropped her anchor for the boats to round there, instead of making a dreary attempt to reach Coal-house Point. *Mischief* rounded at one minute past three, *Kitten* at fifty-six minutes past three, *Cormorant* at fifty-eight minutes past three, and *Romp* at five minutes past 4. Meantime the wind had freshened a little, and in the above order the yachts, aided by the tide, soon reached the goal at North Woolwich; *Mischief* rounding the flag-boat at 5h. 39m.; *Kitten*, at 5h. 55m.; *Cormorant*, at 6h. 0m. 30s.; *Romp*, at 6h. 16m. In spite of the scarcity of wind, the day was, on the whole, spent very pleasantly. Both in going and in returning the steamer passed the *Jason*, a large troop ship, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery on board destined for the East; and the company saluted their countrymen with several rounds of hearty cheers, and other demonstrations of good will, which were as cordially responded to by the soldiers. The occasion was also enlivened by the presence and performances of a portion of the Artillery band.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB.

A beautiful and exciting race took place, on Monday last, with some of the fastest vessels of this distinguished club for two valuable pieces of plate. The distance contested was from Erith, round the Nore Light, and back, for second-class boats; and from Erith round a boat moored at Southend, for the third-class vessels. The following entered and contended:—

Yachts.		SECOND CLASS.		OWNERS.	
Phantom	25	Mr. S. Lano	
Thought	25	Mr. George Coops.	
		THIRD CLASS.			
Vesper	15	Mr. P. Roberts.	
Vampire	15	Mr. C. Wheeler, jun.	

Although there were but two boats of each class, they had attained such celebrity, and were so evenly matched, that the interest created throughout was much greater than on many occasions when there has been a larger number.

The *Prince of Wales*, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Com-



"PHANTOM."

"THOUGHT."

ROYAL THAMES YACHT-CLUB MATCH.—THE "PHANTOM" WINNING AT ERITH.

pany, capitally provisioned by Mr. Crawford, had been chartered for the club; and, considering the very unfavourable and threatening aspect of the weather early in the morning, was extremely well attended by visitors. The *Merry Andrew*, *Gemini*, and *Petrel* steamers, with visitors, and a vast number of gentlemen's yachts, accompanied the match. The start took place at 11h. 37m. The *Thought* made a better start than the *Phantom*, and, at Greenhithe, was a quarter of a mile a-head; but her lead throughout was ever and anon jeopardized by the *Phantom*, which sometimes was a less, sometimes a greater, distance astern, all the way down to the Nore. While this was going on with the larger craft, a most animated struggle was ensuing between the smaller, who never left each other, made the closest run conceivable, and rounded the boat at Southend—the *Vampire* at 1h. 47m., and the *Vesper* at 1h. 47m. 30s. The *Thought* and *Phantom*, in the same positions as before, arrived at the Nore Light in the following time:—

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Thought	1	58	0
Phantom	2	0	30

It wanted something like two hours to low water but the wind, with the exception of six or seven boards, was favourable all the way up, and taking the Kent side, they reached the Lower Hope, where beating commenced. Here and afterwards the vicinage of the *Phantom* to the *Thought* became unpleasant. She waited upon her very closely, continued to gain as they neared Gravesend, and off Rosherville reached by her to windward. In the way up from there they were close by the side of each other, and the greatest excitement continued throughout the remainder of the distance, as the slightest defect in nautical skill on the part of the one must have given to the other the victory. The *Phantom* just contrived to keep a length or so ahead; and the four boats ultimately came in as follows:—

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Vampire (winner)	5	15	23
Vesper	5	20	10

THIRD CLASS.

	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
Phantom (winner)	5	37	0
Thought	5	37	10

SECOND CLASS.

The winners were favoured with loud cheers, and Mr. Green, in very appropriate speeches, presented the prizes to the owners of the winning boats, who replied in becoming terms.

We have Engraved the close of this most interesting match. Both vessels were sailed to perfection, but the sequel still maintains for the *Phantom* her proud position of the fastest vessel of her class afloat. The company returned to London after the match, highly delighted with the day's amusement, to which the excellent band of the Blues greatly contributed.



EMBARKATION OF THE 11TH HUSSARS AT KINGSTOWN, ON BOARD THE "TYROPE" TROOP-SHIP, FOR THE EAST.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MARK'S NEW CHURCH, TOLLINGTON PARK, HOLLOWAY.

ON Monday was consecrated this Church, the first stone of which was laid by Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., on the 12th of May, 1853. The edifice is, in plan, cruciform, consisting of nave, transepts, choir, and chancel; with small side aisles to the choir, and an octangular vestry as an adjunct to the chancel. The tower is placed near the south-west angle of the structure; and stair-turrets at the intersection of the nave and transepts give access to the galleries. There is also a western gallery, in the rear of which are placed the organ and children's seats. The accommodation provided is for 1075 persons.

The roof timbers, pulpit, and desk are stained and varnished. The chancel is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles; and the windows of the choir and chancel are filled with stained glass.

The Church is built of Kentish rag stone, and Bath stone dressings, and is enclosed with a dwarf rag-stone wall and iron railing. The edifice has been designed to suit a limited site presented to the Church Commissioners, in 1845, by Mr. William Bainbridge, as leaseholder, in conjunction with Messrs. Gwilt, freeholders. The cost (£25,000) has been defrayed by voluntary subscriptions, aided by a grant of £210 from her Majesty's Commissioners, and £500 from the Metropolis Churches Fund.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. MARK, TOLLINGTON PARK, CONSECRATED
ON MONDAY.

The architect is Mr. A. D. Gough, of Lancaster-place; the builders being Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington.

One of the stained glass windows was presented to the Church by Thomas Chantler, Esq.; the other by separate subscription.

At the commencement of the Consecration, on Monday, a full choral service was ably led by a few ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and well sustained in a devotional manner by the entire congregation. The prayers were read by the Rev. John Lees, M.A., the incumbent; and an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop of London. The collection at the offertory amounted to £220.

The evening services of the day were conducted by the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Patron; and the Rev. Henry Venn, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, formerly Incumbent of St. John's Church, of which the new Church is a district chapel.

THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The first Exhibition of Plants and Flowers by this Society, for the present season, was held on Wednesday last. The weather, which appeared in a very unsettled state in the early part of the day, cleared up before two o'clock, and an immense number of persons visited the Gardens. Nothing could exceed the beauty and vigour of the plants and flowers, except, perhaps, the elegant and picturesque arrangement under which they were exhibited. On former occasions the flowers have been divided and shown in separate compartments, but on Wednesday the whole, with the exception of the American plants, were exhibited under one awning. The tasteful arrangement of the grouping, and the skilful manner in which an undulating surface, profusely covered with the most gorgeous products of nature, had been substituted for the former system, reflected much credit upon Mr. Marnock, under whose superintendence the landscape department of the Gardens is placed.

The bands of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) assembled at two o'clock in front of the Conservatory, and performed the National Anthem, in commemoration of her Majesty's birthday. The selection of music was appropriate. At six o'clock the three bands again assembled at the south end of the Broad-walk, and marched to the orchestra, playing the War-March of the Priests (Mendelssohn), and the National Anthem.

The tickets sold up to the preceding evening amounted to the extraordinary number of 23,418.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Stove and Green-house Collections (sixteen Plants)—1st, Mr. Collyer, of Dartford; 2nd, Sir E. Antrobus.
Ditto, of Twelve Plants—1st, Mr. Frazer, of Leyton; 2nd, Messrs. Rowlandson, of Tooting.
Ditto, of Ten Plants—1st, Mr. Laurence, of Bath; 2nd, Mr. Farmer, of Cheam.
Ditto, of Six Plants—1st, Mr. Coster, of Streatham; 2nd, Mr. Bradbury, of Streatham.
Cactæ—1st, Sir E. Antrobus; 2nd, Mr. Scott, of Leyton.
Cape Heaths, ten species—1st, Messrs. Rowlandson, of Tooting; 2nd, Messrs. Frazer.
Ditto of eight species—1st, Mr. Collyer; 2nd, Miss Traill.
Ditto of six species—1st, Mr. Bradbury; 2nd, Mr. McMullen, of Clapham.
Orchids—1st Prize, Mr. Laurence, Farnham Castle; 2nd, Mr. Kerr, of Chessington; 3rd, Ditto.
New and Rare Plants 1st, Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter; 2nd, Messrs. Henderson, Wellington-road.
Greenhouse Azalias of Eight Plants—1st, Messrs. Lane and Son, Berkhamstead; 2nd, Messrs. Frazer, Leyton.
Ditto of Six—1st, Mr. Farmer, Cheam; 2nd, Mr. Bassett, Stamford-hill.
Ditto of Six—1st, Mr. Bradbury, of Streatham; 2nd, Messrs. Frazer.
Rhododendrons—2nd, Messrs. Lane and Son.
Orchidaceæ, twenty species—1st prize, Mr. Warner, Hodesden; 2nd, Mr. Kerr.
Ditto, sixteen species—Messrs. Rowlandson, of Tooting.
Ditto, twelve species—1st, Mr. Farmer; 2nd, Mrs. Webb, of Hodesden.
Ditto, six species—1st, Sir E. Antrobus; 2nd, Mr. Ruck, Croydon-lodge.
Roses of ten varieties—1st, Messrs. Lane; 2nd, Mr. Frazer, of Hertford.



NEW TOWN-HALL AT BURSLEM, FOUNDED ON WEDNESDAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Ditto, six varieties—1st, Mr. Rowland, of Lewisham; 2nd, Mr. Crawley, Luton, Beds.
Calceolarias, six plants—1st, Mr. Tregwell, of Bath; 2nd, Mr. Miles, Uxbridge.
Cinerarias—1st, Messrs. Henderson, Pine-apple-place.
Ditto—1st, Mr. Bishop, Regent's-park.
Pelargoniums, twelve plants—1st, Mr. Turner, of Slough; 2nd, Mr. Dobson, of Isleworth.
Ditto, ten plants—1st, Mr. Foster, of Windsor; 2nd, Mr. Steel, of Hampstead.
Ditto (Fancy), six plants—1st, Mr. Turner; 2nd, Mr. Gaines, of Battersea.
Ditto, ditto, six plants—1st, Mr. Steele; 2nd, Mr. Newdegate, Blackheath.

NEW TOWN-HALL, BURSLEM.

The foundation-stone of this handsome edifice was laid with great ceremony on Wednesday, the natal day of her Majesty. The design is in the Italian style of architecture, and occupies a regular parallelogram, 100 feet long by 60 feet wide. The principal features of its elevation consist of a rusticated basement, relieved by large windows, the jambs and arches of which are deeply coved. Surmounting this is a coupled pilastered facade of the Corinthian order, in the intercolumniations of which are placed wide arched windows, to light the main hall. At the west end projects a large portico, rusticated at the basement, and having an arched entrance sufficiently wide to admit carriages to drive to the door, and thus allowing their inmates to alight protected from the weather; while the upper portion forms a portico, from whence public speakers may address large audiences in the Market-place below. The whole is surmounted by the bell-chamber and clock-turret.

The building internally will consist of three stories, the lower one of which is occupied by cells for police purposes, heating apparatus, and a kitchen. The ground-floor will contain a police-court, a magistrates'-room, a board-room, a news-room, offices of the Local Board of Health, and a residence for the hall-keeper. These are approached and divided by a corridor, commencing in an entrance at the east end of the building, and terminating in the entrance-hall approached by the main entrance before mentioned, and from which two handsome flights of stone stairs lead to the principal floor, which is entirely occupied by the main hall, having at the opposite end a permanent orchestra, and beneath it lecturers' and performers' rooms.

The architect is Mr. G. T. Robinson, now of Leamington, formerly of Wolverhampton; and the contract has been taken by Mr. Young, of Lincoln. The illustration is from a lithograph published by the Surveyor to the Local Board of Health, Mr. Ralph Hales, who is also Surveyor of the Works for the Building.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE REV. ELIAS THACKERAY.

This respected clergyman died on the 29th ult., at the Vicarage, Dundalk, aged eighty-three, having been upwards of half a century Vicar of that town, and for thirty-one years Rector of Louth.

Mr. Thackeray was a scion of the well-known Cambridge family of Thackeray. After being educated at Eton, he became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and studied for orders; but a regiment of Fencible Dragoons being raised in Cambridge, he accepted a troop, and proceeded with his regiment to Ireland, early in 1797; where during the insurrection that occurred in that and the subsequent year, he saw some service, being on duty on the landing of the French prisoners at Buncrana, on Lough Swilly, county Donegal. After Sir John Borlase Warren's action, he was the officer selected by the Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Cavan, to convey the celebrated Wolfe Tone as a prisoner to Dublin.

While stationed at Londonderry, Mr. Thackeray married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Hugh Hill, Bart., and M.P. for that city, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir George Hill, Bart., who died Governor of Trinidad: by this lady he had no issue.

After being employed for some time in the superintendence of the Yeomanry corps in that locality, and having attained the rank of Major, Mr. Thackeray followed up his original intention of entering the Church. He was nominated to the living of Dundalk, by Lord Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and, after having been for some time the Incumbent of Limavady and Ardee, he was appointed to the living of Louth.

Mr. Thackeray took great part in re-modelling and re-organising the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland.

The popular author, W. M. Thackeray, is a cousin of the deceased, and has illustrated him in his tour through Ireland. In another, and a somewhat sarcastic, work of Mr. W. M. Thackeray, the satirist's pen appears checked, and a very graceful and becoming compliment is paid to the profession to which belonged "the gentle Elias"—no doubt meaning his relative.

BARBARINA, DOWAGER LADY DACRE.

The Dowager Baroness Dacre died at her residence in Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, on the 17th instant, in her 82nd year. This lady was almost the last of that brilliant and intellectual coterie of which Miss Burney, since Madame d'Arbury, was the chief ornament.

Lady Dacre was third daughter of the late gallant Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., by Hester his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester. She married first, Valentine Henry Wilmot, Esq., of Farnborough, Hants; and secondly, December 4, 1819, Thomas, 20th Lord Dacre, who died, without issue, March 21, 1851.

THE HON. MRS. MACDONELL.

The Hon. Laura Macdonell, wife of Lieut.-Col. Macdonell, C.B., died at Wardour Castle, Wilts, on the 19th inst. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of James Everard, ninth Lord Arundell, of Wardour, a Count of the Holy Roman Empire. She leaves an only surviving sister, the Hon. Lady Doughty, relict of the late Sir Edward Doughty, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, of Edenwood, near Cupar, in Fifeshire, expired at that seat on the 20th instant, aged 76. For upwards of fifty years Sir George had been a Deputy-Lieutenant and zealous efficient Magistrate of Fifeshire, and he was respected and beloved by all classes. In consideration of his active services in preserving the peace during the agitating period of the passing of the Reform Bill, he received the honour of Knighthood in 1833.

Sir George Campbell was the elder son of the Rev. George Campbell, D.D., the learned and eloquent Minister of Cupar, by his wife Margaret, D.D., daughter of John Hallyburton, Esq., of the Fodderance. Sir George's younger brother is the present distinguished Chief Justice of England, Lord Campbell. Sir George Campbell married Margaret, daughter of A. Christie, Esq., of Ferrybank, and had issue, three sons and two daughters. The latter are Margaret Charlotte, wife of David Jones, Esq., of Pantglas, M.P., and Frances, wife of the Hon. Fitzgerald Algernon C. Foley, B.N.

THE BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A special general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this useful institution was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of electing three pensioners from a long list of candidates: Mr. G. Bird, the treasurer, presided. The report congratulated the supporters of the institution on its increasing prosperity, and the corresponding benefits the directors have been enabled to confer by adding to the number of pensioners. The subscriptions and donations received during the past year amounted to £1404 5s. 6d., and the amount now invested is £4050. After alluding to the great success which had attended the late ball held at Willis's Rooms, under the able superintendence of Mr. Joseph Bird, the hon. secretary, the report concluded by stating that the total number of pensioners now upon the fund is thirteen males and eight females. The election of one male and two females from a list of twelve candidates having been proceeded with, the meeting separated.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

BATH RACES.—TUESDAY.

Lansdowne Trial Stakes.—Nathan, 1. Octavia, 2.
Second Year of the Biennial Stakes.—Caliph, 1. Mishap, 2.
Biennial Stakes.—Oulton, 1. Bessie, 2.
Somersetshire Stakes.—Rataplan, 1. Aribbas, 2.
The Members' Stakes.—Postulant, 1. Cable, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

City Cup.—Rataplan, 1. Jephson, 2.
Weston Stakes.—B. f. by Sir Hercules, 1. Bessie, 2.
Dyremham Stakes.—Noisette, 1. Postulant, 2.
Aristocratic Handicap.—Defiance, 1. Garforth, 2.
Selling Sweepstakes.—The Hero, 1. Rally, 2.

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY EVENING, LATEST BETTING.

DERBY.—3 to 1 agst Derwish; 5 to 1 agst Andover; 10 to 1 agst Hermit (taken to 6000); 12 to 1 agst King Tom (5); 13 to 1 agst Neville (take 11 to 1); 13 to 1 agst Hopsall (5); 25 to 1 agst Trapper; 30 to 1 agst Autocrat (taken to 25); 50 to 1 agst Alonzo, Bracken, and Middlesex (5); 1000 to 10 agst New Warrior and Belgrave (5); 1000 even on Hopsall agst Autocrat and King Tom. Hopsall in great force.
OAKS.—7 to 2 agst Meteor (5); 5 to 1 agst Omoo; (off) 6 to 1 agst Honeyuckle (5); 10 to 1 agst Malmesley (5); 12 to 1 agst bottle.

THE GREAT ANNUAL GATHERING AT EPSOM takes place on Tuesday the 30th, continuing the three following days—being the only meeting for the week. The principal events will be, on the first day, the "Woodcote Stakes," the "Manor Plate," and the "Epsom Summer Handicap." On Wednesday, the great "Derby Stakes," and the "Epsom Cup," will be contested. Thursday will bring decisions on the "Epsom Four-year-old Stakes," the "Two-year-old Stakes," and the "Grand Stand Plate." On Friday this great national holiday will close with "The Oaks," the "Great Surrey Foal Stakes," &c., &c.

LOSS OF THE "AUSTRALIAN."—Intelligence has been brought by the *Kent*, that the *Australian* steamer has been totally lost on shore at Green Point, Cape of Good Hope; but the crew and passengers, as well as the gold on board, were all saved. This report is probable, as the steamer is now several weeks overdue.

HEALTHY STATE OF ENGLAND.—In France the annual mortality is as 1 in 42 individuals; in Prussia, it is 1 in 38; in Austria, it is 1 in 33; in Russia, as 1 in 28; whereas in England it is as only 1 in 58.

LOCAL RATES.—From a return issued on Saturday last, it appears that £10,174,288 was raised in the counties of England, for the year ending Lady-day, 1852, for local rates. In Wales, the amount was £509,676. For England, the items are—Poor rate, £6,175,191; highway rate, £1,624,059; county rate and county police, £2,693,913; borough rate, £505,394; land tax, £1,099,729.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A YOUNG LADY.—One night last week the house of John Colpoys, Esq., Spring-lodge, Kilrush, narrowly escaped being plundered by a gang of robbers; one of whom, a young fellow, got into the parlour chimney from the top of the house. Mr. Colpoys' niece slept in the room above, and, on hearing some noise in the chimney, awoke her uncle, and handing him a gun, posted him outside the house to watch the top of the shaft. She then returned to the parlour, and caused a great blaze to ascend from the grate, which obliged the robber to peep from the top, when Mr. Colpoys fired with small shot. The young lady having brought her uncle another gun, he kept the robber at bay, while she went and got assistance. The robber was then secured, and sent to Linnisgaol.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL.—The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 have granted the use of Gore-house for the purpose of holding a grand fancy-fair and bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton. Her Majesty has graciously accorded her patronage to the undertaking, which is appointed for the end of June—and it is intended to celebrate the completion of the eastern wing of the institution. By the erection of this wing, the original design of the hospital is carried out, and additional beds are afforded for 140 patients. The wards will now accommodate 230.

AQUATIC PAGEANT.—On Tuesday evening there was a grand muster of boating amateurs on the Southampton Water, when a procession of several rowing gigs and a host of small craft, headed by Neptune, was formed, and, accompanied by Crook's brass band, proceeded from off Stockham's Quay, passing round the Pier Head, off the Watergate Quay, to the Platform Bay, and thence back the same course to the Western Shore-road. The display was highly creditable to the amateurs, and was loudly cheered by crowds of spectators.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the supply of Stock has been tolerably good, there has been a full average Money business doing in the Consol Market this week, and prices have been well supported. In some instances they have steadily advanced; and, altogether, matters in the City have worn a favourable appearance. An official notice has been issued to the effect that, on and after the 12th proximo, the interest on the whole amount of Exchequer Bills now in circulation will be raised from its present rate of 2d. to 2½d. per diem, being equal to 7s. 7½d. per annum; consequently, the future rate will be £3 8s. 6d. This notice has produced a steady rise in the quotations. In addition to the above, the Directors of the India House have intimated that the rate of interest on India Bonds has been advanced from £3 5s. to £4 per cent. These alterations have unquestionably been rendered necessary from the present state of the Money Market, which, since we last wrote, has been extremely tight. First-class Bills, having three months to run, have been done at 6 per cent; whilst the discount houses are now allowing 4½ per cent upon money on call, and 5 per cent with three months' notice.

On Monday the English Stock Market was rather inactive, owing to the undecided character of the new Austrian official documents bearing upon the War in the East. The Three per Cents opened at 87½ to 88½, and closed at 88½. The Three per Cents Reduced were 88 to 87½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88½ to 89 and 88½. India Stock marked 233; Bank Stock, 202½ to 205. Exchequer Bills were 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and India Bonds, 10s. to 5s. dis. There was an improved business done on Tuesday, and prices recovered themselves. The Three per Cents Reduced were 87½ to 88½; the Three per Cent Consols, 88½ to 89½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88½ to 89; and Consols for Account, 89½, 89, to 88½; India Bonds were quoted 5s. dis.; Bank Stock 60d at 205 to 203; South Sea Stock, 11s; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds (Scrip), ½ to ¼ pm. On Wednesday no change took place in the value of Bank Stock. The Three per Cents Reduced were 87½; the Three per Cent Consols, 88½ to 89½; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 88½ to 89½; Long Annuities realised 4 5-16th; India Bonds, 7s. to 10s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. pm.; Exchequer Bonds (Scrip), ½ to ¼ pm. On Thursday Consols were very firm. The Three per Cents were 89½ to 89½ for Money, and 89½ to 89½ for the Account; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents marked 88½ to 89½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 88½ to 89½; Exchequer Bills advanced to 1s. and 4s. prem.

Most Foreign Bonds have been steady, but the amount of business doing in them has been very moderate. The following are the leading prices:—Brazilian New Five per Cents, 97½; Danish Five per Cents, 100½; Mexican Three per Cents, 24½; Peruvian Three per Cents, 41½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 38½; Russian Five per Cents, 95½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80½; Spanish Three per Cents, 39; Ditto, Passive, 4; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60½; Dutch Four per Cents, 87½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 82½.

The business doing in Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been steady. Australasia have marked 79; Commercial of London, 31½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 8; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; Oriental, 47; Provincial of Ireland, 50; Union of Australia, 70½. Miscellaneous Securities have realised the following rates:—Austrian Agricultural, 45½; British American Land, 70; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 108½; Crystal Palace, 7; Ditto, New B Shares, 34; London Docks, 102; East and West India, 106; St. Katharine, 80; Peel River Land and Mineral, 4½; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 56½; Ditto, New, 80½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½; Van Dieman's Land, 12½. Insurance-bridge Shares have marked 12½; Waterloo, 5; Waterloo Old Annuities, of £8, 28; Vauxhall, 21. Waterworks Shares have been tolerably firm. Berlin, 15; East London, 129½; Grand Junction, 70; Ditto, New, 17; Kent, 80; 1 lambeth, 97; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 107; Ditto, New, 15½. In Insurance Companies Shares we have very few transactions to notice. Annexed are the leading quotations:—Aldion, 92; Atlas, 19½; Argus, 23; County, 125; European, 19½; Globe, 126; Guardian, 55½; London, 20; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 180 ex div.; and bonus; Provident, 42; Royal Exchange, 235; Sun Fire, 260; Ditto, Life, 65; United Kingdom, 54.

The imports of the precious metals have been extensive, viz., about £420,000, chiefly from Australia and the United States. The demand for gold on Continental account has been rather limited.

The Railway Market has presented no feature of novelty. It may be called steady, whilst prices have not fluctuated to any extent. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen 23½; Caledonian, 66½; Chester and Holyhead, 14½; Eastern Counties, 12½; Great Northern, 83; Ditto, A Stock, 73; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 80½; Great Western, 74½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 61; Leeds Northern, 12½; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 101; London and North-Western, 97½; London and South-Western, 78½; Midland, 69½; Norfolk, 46½; North British, 31½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 14; Ditto, Oswestry, 10½; South Eastern, 62½; Thames Haven Dock and

Railway, 31½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 65½; Ditto, Extension, 11½; York and North Midland, 46½.

SHARES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 94; Hull and Selby, 102½; Midland Bradford, 89½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, 93; Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 12½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114; Ditto, Five per Cent, redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 107; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent, 93; Great Western Irredeemable Four per Cent, 89½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46½; North British, 99½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 96; South-Eastern, 23; Waterford and Kilkenny, 14½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 88.

FOREIGN.—Great Western of Canada Bonds, 73, without option, 39½; Luxembourg, Guaranteed, 3½; Ditto, Constituted Shares, 3½; Northern of France, 33½; Paris and Lyons, 27; Paris and Strasbourg, 30½ ex div.; Rouen and Havre, 19; Sambre and Meuse, 8½.

Mining Shares have been rather flat. On Thursday Agua Fria was 1½; Australian, 2½; Imperial Brazilian, 4½; New Granada, ½ to ½; Port Phillip, ½; Quartz Rock, ½; and West Mariposa, ½.

Friday Afternoon.

The Consol Market has ruled steady to-day, and prices are well supported. The Three per Cents—both for Money and the Account—have marked 89½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 89½; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 88½. India Bonds and Exchequer Bills are 4s. premium. All Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday there has been a decided increase in the arrivals of English wheat up to our market, coastwise and by land carriage. To-day's market was moderate. The buyers being limited, the demand for all kinds of wheat of home produce ruled heavy, and, in some instances, prices were rather lower than on Monday. We were well supplied with foreign wheat. Selected samples sold at barely previous rates. Low and middling qualities were considered 1s. per quarter lower, with a dull inquiry. The show of barley was moderate; yet the demand was heavy, at barely stationary prices. In malt very little was done, on former terms. With oats we were well supplied. Sales progressed slowly, and the quotations were rather easier. Beans, peas, and flour were unaltered.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1430; barley, 120; malt, 2700; oats, 840; flour, 1660. Irish: oats, 15,170. Foreign: wheat, 40,850; barley, 2550; oats, 19,010; flour, 700 sacks; 11,570 barrels.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 7s. to 8s.; ditto, white, 7s. to 9s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 7s. to 8s.; ditto, white, 7s. to 8s.; rye, 6s. to 7s.; grinding barley, 6s. to 7s.; distilling ditto, 3s. to 3s.½; mowing ditto, 4s. to 4s.½; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 3s. to 3s.½; brown ditto, 6s. to 6s.½; Kingston and Ware, 7s. to 8s.; Chevalier, 8s. to 8s.½; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, red, 7s. to 7s.½; potato ditto, 3s. to 3s.½; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s. to 3s.; ditto, white, 2s. to 2s.½; tick beans, new, 4s. to 4s.½; ditto, old, 4s. to 5s.; grey peas, 4s. to 4s.½; maple, 4s. to 4s.½; white, 4s. to 4s.½; boilers, 5s. to 5s.½; per quarter. Low-made flour, 6s. to 7s.; Suffolk, 5s. to 5s.½; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s. to 5s.½; per 280 lbs. Foreign: American flour, 4s. to 4s.½; per barrel.

Seeds.—For most kinds of seeds the demand is rather inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices. Cakes support former terms.

Linned. English, sowing, 7s. to 7s.½; Baltic crushing, 6s. to 6s.½; Mediterranean and Odessa, 6s. to 7s.; hempseed, 4s. to 4s.½; per quarter. Coriander, 10s. to 10s.½; per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 10s. to 10s.½; white ditto, 10s. to 10s.½; and taron, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per bush. English rapeseed, 4s. to 4s.½; per last of ten quarters. Linned cakes, English, 4s. to 4s.½; ditto, foreign, 4s. to 4s.½; per last. Rapeseed cakes, 4s. to 4s.½; per ton. Canary, 4s. to 4s.½; per quarter. English clover-seed, white, 6s. to 6s.½; ditto, red, 4s. to 4s.½; per cwt.

Bread.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; of household bread, 9d. to 10d.; per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 7s. 2d.; barley, 3s. 2d.; oats, 2s. 4d.; rye, 4s. 6d.; beans, 3s. 6d.; peas, 4s. 2d.

The S. & W. Co's average.—Wheat, 7s. 1d.; barley, 3s. 1d.; oats, 2s. 3d.; rye, 4s. 5d.; beans, 3s. 5d.; peas, 4s. 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—Since the close of the public sales, the business done by private contract has been comparatively small, on former terms. The stock in the United Kingdom is 70,100,000 lb., against 68,355,000 lb. in 1853.

Sugar.—Our market has ruled firm this week, and rather an extensive business has been doing, at the same rate. Fine yellow Barbados has realised 33s. 6d.; low to good, 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; low to fine brown 31s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; St. Kitts, 32s. 6d.; fine yellow Demerara, 37s. to 40s. 6d.; good and fine yellow Mauritius, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; grainy, 34s. to 41s. per cwt. Refined goods have sold readily. Brown lump, 47s. 6d.; and grocery, 47s. 6d. to 51s. per cwt. The total clearances to Saturday last were 23,900 cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation kinds have sold slowly, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. Native qualities have realised 4s. to 4s.½—being lower rates. In other kinds of coffee, very little has been doing.

Rice.—Our market is dull, and prices have given way 3d. per cwt.

Provisions.—Irish butter is very dull in sale, and the quotations continue to decline. English and foreign butters may be purchased on easier terms. The best Dutch is selling 41s. 6d., and fine weekly Dorset, 10s. to 10s.½. The bruised market is dull, and sales rates are barely supported. Corn spirits support former terms.

Tallow.—There is rather more doing in our market. P.Y.C. on the spot 6s. to 6s. 6d.; and for August delivery, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 4d. per cwt. Town tallow, 5s. 6d. per cwt. not cash.

Skins.—The sale for all kinds of run is rather inactive. Proof leathers, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; East India, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per gallon. The bruised market is dull, and sales rates are barely supported. Corn spirits support former terms.

Coals (Friday).—Buddle's West Hartley, 20s. 6d.; Old Adder's, 15s. 9d.; Stewart's, 19s.; South Kellie, 18s.; Whitworth, 17s. 3d.; Cowpen, 20s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The plantation accounts not being very favourable, there is rather more business doing in our market, and the quotations have an upward tendency. 8s. 6d. per cwt. call duty £130,000. This week's imports are 25 bales from Antwerp, and 50 from New York. Mid and East Kent pockets, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 10s.; Weald of Kent, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 10s.; Sussex, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.

Stocks and Securities.—The supply of bonds has been rather moderate, and the quotations are on the increase. The demand for the 3 per Cent Consols is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Reduced is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Consols is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Reduced is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Monetary Transactions.—The supply of bonds has been rather moderate, and the quotations are on the increase. The demand for the 3 per Cent Consols is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Reduced is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Consols is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Reduced is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

Bankruptcies.—The supply of bonds has been rather moderate, and the quotations are on the increase. The demand for the 3 per Cent Consols is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Reduced is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Consols is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt. The 3 per Cent Reduced is 100,000 lb., at a further advance on the quotations of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.

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THE ALLIED FORCES AT GALLIPOLI.

The Duke of Cambridge and suite arrived at Gallipoli on the 9th, at three o'clock p.m. On the arrival of the *Caradoc*, with the Royal standard at the main, the French line-of-battle ships hoisted the union jack at the main, and thundered out a salute of 101 guns each, which shook the crazy old town to its foundation. Generals, Aides-de-camp, Comsals, Attachés rushed off to dress themselves in full uniform; guards of honour were sent for; and the French authorities set about to make preparation for the reception of his Royal Highness. But while all this commotion was going on, the Duke, dressed in a plain shooting coat and round hat, stepped on shore, attended by Lord J. Macdonald; and, having picked up an intelligent ensign of a marching regiment who happened to be lounging about, proceeded to pick out his way through the corkscrew lanes of Gallipoli towards the General's. Mr. Brodie, the Attaché, who had arrived at Gallipoli a week previously from Constantinople to represent Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, met his Royal Highness; and all who were aware of his arrival, hastened to pay their respects to him. The contrast between the landing of the Duke of Cambridge and of Prince Napoleon was most striking; but it may be doubtful whether the show and display of the latter's reception was not more calculated to produce a proper impression on the minds of the Orientals. In fact, the absence of our fleets from these waters, the preponderance of the French, their vigorous behaviour, and the dependence of our forces on the boats of their fleet, has produced an effect which it will require some efforts of Englishmen to dissipate. It is very hard to persuade the Turk or Greek that a quiet-looking gentleman in tweed jacket, can command a division of an army, or represent as much power as a mustachioed, belted cavalier, with clattering sabre, plumes, and gold lace, in rich uniform.

After a short conference, his Royal Highness, accompanied by Sir R. England, Brigadier-General Eyre, and Sir John Campbell, and followed by the staff, went to the camp of the 50th Regiment at Souli, about four miles from the town. Here the excitement was, if anything, greater than before; guards of honour were thought of, and immediate preparations were made for having the regiment under arms; when the Duke intimated that he wished merely to look at the soldiers as they were. He was accordingly conducted round the tents by Lieut.-Colonel Waddy, and was apparently much pleased with the manner in which the encampment was laid out. After tasting the soldiers' rations, his Royal Highness continued his ride a short distance into the country. He returned to Gallipoli, and immediately embarked under heavy cheering from the French vessels; to which the *Vulcan*, which had just arrived from Constantinople, lent her aid.

Sir George Brown left Gallipoli on the 7th for Scutari; but previously to his departure he inspected the regiments under his command.

Soon after daybreak the tents of the Rifle Brigade, of the 50th Regiment, and of the 93rd Regiment, forming the working brigade at the camp of Bulair, were struck, and the whole encampment was broken up. At the same time the 4th Regiment, 28th Regiment, and 44th Regiment struck their tents at the Souli encampment, about two miles from the town of Gallipoli, and proceeded on their march towards Bulair—there to take up the quarters vacated by the other brigade. The mass of baggage belonging to these regiments was enormous. The trains of buff lo and bullock carts, of pack-horses and mules, and of led horses, which filed along the road to Gallipoli, seemed sufficient for the army of Xerxes. For seven or eight miles the teams of country carts, piled up with beds and trunks, and soldiers' wives and tents, were almost unbroken, and now and then an overladen mule tumbled down, or a wheel came off, and the whole line of march became a confused struggle of angry men and goaded cattle. It so happened that two French battalions were moving out to fresh quarters (for, in the excellence of their sanitary arrangements, they change their camps nearly once a fortnight), and it became perceptible at a glance that, *pro rata*, they carried much less impediments than our regiments. There is considerable difficulty in accounting for this, because, without a complete knowledge of the internal economy of both armies, comparison is difficult; but it may be fairly supposed that the absence of women, and the small kit of the French officer, as well as the inferior size of the tents, go far to account for it. Another matter to be taken into consideration in the officers' baggage is, that Frenchmen live in their uniform; while we all know no British soldier is quite happy without his muff: he must have his wide-awake, and shooting jacket, and dressing-gown, and evening-dress, and a tub of some sort or other, and a variety of gay shirting, pictorial and figurative—while the Gaul does very well without them.

After a brief inspection by Sir George Brown and staff, accompanied by the French General, and a number of officers, the Rifles and 93rd Regiment continued their march to the shore, where they were to embark for Scutari, while the 50th went on to their new camp at Souli. The French Admiral had, with the greatest promptitude, sent the launches and boats of the fleet to the pier, and in about one hour the whole of the two regiments, consisting of nearly 2000 men, were shipped on board the *Andes* and the *Golden Fleece*; their baggage took a longer time, and there was considerable difficulty in getting the horses on board. The *Orient* and *Sir George Pollock* transports conveyed the horses and baggage; and, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Readell, R.N., the operation of shipping them, in spite of many inconveniences, was effectively accomplished. Sir George Brown and his staff went on board the *Golden Fleece*, in which Colonel Lawrence, Major Norcott, Captain Ebrington, and the officers and men of the Rifle Brigade were embarked. The 93rd were stowed away comfortably in the *Andes*; and the *City of London* having taken the two transports in tow, the little flotilla left their anchorage unostentatiously, and moved on at dusk to Constantinople.

Drunkenness continues to be the great evil of the Allied army at Gallipoli. In one company of the 93rd Regiment, upwards of twenty men were brought up one morning at the camp to answer for this offence. A huge gaunt Highlander, who had been fraternising with some Zouaves, presented a ludicrous appearance on coming up before his officers. He had, in the height of his convivial good-fellowship, exchanged the greater portion of his dress with an African soldier, and when morning brought recollection he must have been rather horrified to find himself in a fez cap, a blue jacket embroidered with red worsted, a bright blue sash round his waist, and enormous Dutch-bull cartlet pantaloons flapping about his legs. He had forgotten the yellow leather greaves, and when he was ordered up he displayed the plaid hose of his regiment beneath the gay nether garment of the French soldier. What became of the corresponding Zouave, who must have made rather a sensation among his comrades when he appeared before them in kilt and coat, has not been satisfactorily ascertained; but the woebegone, sheepish, and utterly prostrate look of the Highlander, as he presented himself in his borrowed wardrobe, can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The "fraternising" is so rigorous and cordial as to have become rather a nuisance to commanding officers of regiments.

The Turks are much pleased with political caricatures, and a number of *Punch* affords them infinite delight. Lately, a representation of the Sultan in a bottomless sedan-chair, seemingly supported, but really hampered, by the allegorical representatives of France and England, gave great amusement to the population of Gallipoli. They quite understood the force of the satire, and exclaimed, "Pekil! pekil!" (very good).

THE ILLUSTRATION upon the preceding page, sketched by a Correspondent at Gallipoli, represents the active life of the head-quarters, commencing with the landing of Sir George Brown's horses from the *Tonning*, on the 23rd ult. Passing several French ships, we reach a Turkish steamer, with recruits on board from Smyrna. The large steamer below is the *Trent*, with the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers (Major Lyons) on board, and waiting to tow the *Tonning*, which had become disabled, to Constantinople. In the lowermost portion of the view is the town of Gallipoli, with its several minarets, and the busy landing-place; the extreme point of the view being the French Consul's house; behind which lies the Turkish Camp, looking towards the Sea of Marmora.

THE QUAIL.

At Christmas last we introduced to our readers a history of the Turkey— as a subject not inappropriate to the season, and at all times inviting. A few months have passed by and spring has returned; bringing with it our summer migratory birds—those, namely, that leave our latitudes in autumn, and pass the winter in more genial climes, to revisit us when "the winter is over and gone," and the flowers of the earth burst forth in all their beauty and fragrance. The swallow now makes its appearance, and "the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

It is not, however, to these birds—of which so much has been said and sung—that we now call our readers' notice, but to another, generally little considered, yet of which the history cannot fail to prove acceptable, the more so we introduce it at an apt and fitting opportunity. The

bird to which we allude is the Quail, a migratory visitant to Europe, and decidedly one of the most interesting of those which sojourn in our island.

Few are well acquainted with the habits and manners of the Quail. Its local distribution in our island, and that only during a few months of the year, is one great reason of this popular ignorance; to which may be added its comparative scantiness even in the districts it frequents, save in a few very congenial localities. In the northern counties the Quail rarely makes its appearance, nor is it much more abundant in our central districts.

The Quail is a migratory bird of the Gallinaceous Order—a circumstance in itself sufficient to give it interest in the eyes of a naturalist; moreover, it is connected with historical events of remote ages, and is therefore peculiarly interesting to the Biblical critic; it is so, for other reasons, to the sportsman; it is one of the most delicious of the feathered tribe which is brought to the table of the epicure; its spirit renders it a favourite with many, and its beauty with all. No excuse, therefore, is needed for introducing such a bird to the notice of our readers.

The EUROPEAN QUAIL (*Coturnix coturnix*) is doubtless the *opru* (*ortyx*) of Aristotle. It is the *Caille* of Buffon; the *Crokiel* of the same author; *Quaglia* of the Italians; *de Wachtel*, and *Wachtel Feldhuhn*, of the Germans. It is called *Sofliar* and *Rhine* in the ancient British tongue. According to Col. Sykes, it is the *Lohak* of the Maharrattas. It appears to be the *Selav* of the ancient Israelites; *Selav* or *Selwee* of the Arabs; but on this point we shall have occasion to make some observations.

The Quail enjoys a very extensive range; it is found throughout the whole extent of Northern Africa, and probably much farther to south of that continent than has been supposed. From Africa it is spread over all the countries north of the Mediterranean, and thence eastward to India: whether the ordinary Quail of China is specifically identical with our own, has yet to be determined. The exact limits of the northward range of the Quail, whether in Asia or Europe, do not appear to be very precisely ascertained; but these, as is ever the case, are, doubtless, regulated by elevation of land and the features of the country. We shall look for the Quail in vain along the borders of the boreal latitudes, or among snow-clad mountain ranges.

The general resemblance in form (of course not in size) between the comparatively small Quail and the partridge is very striking; and as the latter, with its short, rounded, concave wing, is not remarkable for great powers of flight, the extent of the migratory journeys of the former have appeared surprising, and indeed have sometimes been received with incredulity. Now, although the partridge cannot be called a migratory bird, yet in some of the more southern regions it is said to shift its quarters. We suspect, however, that the observation, if correct, applies to a very distinct bird, namely, the Greek partridge (*Perdix Græca* of Brisson and the older writers); for our partridge is very rare in Southern Europe. Be this as it may, the Quail is far better fitted for flight than the partridge; for example—the first quill-feather of the wings is of equal length with the succeeding ones—giving to the wing a sharpness of outline which we do not see in the wing of the partridge, in which the three anterior quill feathers are exceeded by the fourth and fifth; hence it is less concave, and more pointed, a circumstance which makes great difference as to the comparative capabilities of aerial locomotion. Let it not, however, be supposed that we consider the Quail as a bird remarkable for its powers of flight—rather the contrary; all we mean is that it is capable of accomplishing journeys of a considerable extent, at a stretch, and after resting, in order to recover strength, of continuing such journeys—until, having left Northern Africa, it at last settles for a time in France, Germany, or even in the British Islands—to return thither again when the appointed time arrives. Probably, however, our island-bred birds do not pass beyond the borders of Southern Europe.

We dwell thus upon the migratory powers of the Quail, because we have been led, from childhood upwards, to consider it as a bird of passage. It is introduced to us as such, in the Book of Exodus. We there read of flights of Quails opportunely arriving to afford a supply of food to the distressed Israelites in the wilderness; and hence we involuntarily regard this bird with more than ordinary interest. Its name is associated, in our minds, with an event important in itself, but conducive to others, which have changed the very framework of social life throughout the whole of the civilised world.

It must not, however, be concealed that the claim of the Quail to this historical position is contested. It has, in fact, more than one rival in the pages of Biblical criticism. Of these, strange to say, one is not a bird, but the locust; this was the opinion of Ludolph. On the other hand, Rudbeck supposed that the supply of food which "at even came up and covered the camp," was presented by shoals of some species of flying-fish. The former opinion is untenable; the latter is astonishingly absurd. All the most able commentators agree that it was a bird. But here starts up the difficulty. The following species suggest themselves as worthy of coming under review:—The European Francolin—locality, Southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia (See Gould's "Birds of Europe"); the Greek and the Barbary Partridge—both appertaining to the red-legged group, and of which the latter is probably the "Partridge of the Mountsins" (Sam. xxvi, 20); the Katta or Sand-Grouse (resolvable into three or four species—*Petroccus alchata*, *Pt. alchata*, *Pt. guttatus*, and *Pt. exustus*), excluding others belonging to more distant regions; and, lastly, the Quail. Now, by common consent, the choice lies between the Katta or Sand Grouse, and the Quail.

By able pleaders, much might be said on both sides. Let us look first to the claims of the Katta (we leave the precise species for the determination of our great ornithologist, Mr. Gould, in whose magnificent and elaborate work on the "Birds of Asia," now in the course of publication, the Arabian and other Asiatic Sand-Grouse are figured and described at large. It is known that in Palestine and around its borders, the Katta is astonishingly abundant. Whatever may be its habits during the breeding season, it certainly associates in vast flocks during the greater portion of the year; and, in the stony districts of the country beyond Jordan, it swarms in such multitudes, that phalanx after phalanx arise, like dense clouds passing through the sky, and vanishing in the distance. Burckhardt was astounded by their numbers around the precincts of Bogra. He thus graphically writes:—"The quantity of Kattas here are beyond description; the whole plain seemed sometimes to rise; and, far off in the air, they are seen like large moving clouds." In the country to the east of the Dead Sea, and among the hilly districts of Edom, their numbers are incredibly excessive: they arise *en masse* from the ground in such dense array, that the Arabs (and especially the boys and young men, who delight in the sport) often bring down three or four at a time, by hurling a heavy jereed among them. In Syria, according to Russell, this bird is to be found the whole year round, but in vast flocks chiefly during the months of May and June; when, even in Northern Syria, the sweep of a clap-net has been often known to enclose and bring down a tolerable load for one of the spirited little asses of that region. The Turks are remarkably partial to the flesh of this bird; but it is rejected by the Franks of Syria, who consider it dark-coloured and dry. Burckhardt is strongly of opinion that the Katta and the Selav of the Israelites are identical.

Let us now, passing over much ground, turn to Hasselquist, the pupil and friend of Linnæus. Hasselquist travelled in the East. He was a man of no ordinary talent, and had been educated in the school of rigid accuracy. Now, this able observer, carefully distinguishing between the Katta and the Quail, sent an account of the former to Linnæus, under the title of *Tetrao Israelitarum*. Giving a separate account of the latter bird, he says, "I think it alone worth a journey from Jerusalem to the Red Sea to meet with the partridge of Arabia or the Holy Land, which has never been before described. These birds are, without a doubt, the Quails of the Israelites;" remarks which will not apply to our Quail, nor to the Continental red-legged Partridge.

We extract the following passage from a letter to Linnæus, relative to the Katta:—

If natural history can give any information in the interpretation of the Bible, this bird is certainly the same with the Quails of the Israelites; and they alone (the Quails) would reward the toil of a journey to the banks of the Jordan. So great was my own personal delight in this discovery, that, forgetting myself, I almost lost my life before I could obtain possession of a specimen.

Subsequently he observes that, about Whitsuntide, the Arabs carry many thousands of them to Jerusalem for sale. This, we are informed, is still true, with respect to the Katta, but not so with respect to the Quail. Unfortunately, Linnæus knew little or nothing about the Sand-Grouse; and Hasselquist did not give its native name of Katta. Hence Linnæus—to whom we are not assured that specimens were ever sent—or, if sent, received by him—makes Hasselquist's *Tetrao Israelitarum* a synonym of his *Tetrao Coturnix*—that is, our common Quail. Here lies the difficulty; but, when Linnæus called the American turkey *Meleagris* (adverting to Ovid's fable), we cease to wonder at the mistakes of uncertainty in the dawn of zoological science. That Linnæus should be followed by Gmelin and other compilers, as regards this point, need not surprise us, and is scarcely worthy of notice.

So far with regard to the claims of the Katta, a desert-bird. Now, let us turn to the Quail. A well-known writer says, that both the

Katta and the Quail are migratory birds, and that, as is evident, "the birds which fed the Israelites were in the act of migration." But the Katta is partially migratory we by no means deny; but it is far from being so extensively migratory, or so regularly so, as is the Quail. Thus far we gain nothing on either side. In Egypt and Syria, during the month of March, when the wheat is ripening, the Quails (as Hasselquist states) spread themselves over the country in vast flocks; and multitudes, as in ancient days, are caught by means of nets, for the purpose of food: to say nothing of the necessity of destroying them by wholesale for the sake of preserving the grain. They then pass northwards, returning in the autumn, but not in such numbers as before. They have twice crossed the Mediterranean—first into Asia Minor, thence spreading through Southern Europe, and so onwards; secondly, on their return, and in each journey not without great slaughter. Here we might cite authorities from ancient times to the present, proving that the migratory movements of the Quail have remained unchanged throughout the change of empires.

Something has been said of the wind which brought the Quails to the camp of the Israelites. It was a south-east wind, drifting over Arabia from the Arabian Sea, and far more likely to hurry forward flocks of the desert-loving Katta than the meadow and cornland-haunting Quail. Yet the wind might have had a bearing from Southern Persia, sweeping across the Persian Gulf. Now, from Southern Arabia—the *Arabia Felix* of Strabo—and from Southern Persia, multitudes of Quails, "thick as autumnal leaves in Valambrosa," might have been carried onwards to the Desert of Sin, east of the Red Sea. The same observations apply, it may be said, with equal if not more force to the Katta; but we must not forget (such is our answer) that 3300 years have passed, altering the whole superficies of Southern Persia, Arabia, and Egypt; rendering vast tracts, once the granaries of mighty nations, now sandy wastes, where the foot of the camel may disturb the Katta, and the Stone Curlew, or Thick-knee (*Elictenemus crepitans*), as it winds its way across the still lion-haunted desert, but where the Quail will hardly find itself in comfortable quarters. What, then, is our opinion? We answer with Sir Roger de Coverley—"Much may be said on both sides." While we admit the fact that the Quail migrates in overwhelming multitudes, we are not without a lurking suspicion that the Israelitish bird was the Katta. Nay, might not flocks of both species have been Providence-directed to supply a rude wandering people, who knew little about the specific distinctions of scientific zoology? Thus then we leave this part of our subject.

Although the Quail is certainly a migratory bird, it is not altogether—no not even in our own island, where, in favourable spots some few appear to be stationary, joined of course in the spring by visitors from the South, which rear their progeny and depart on the approach of autumn. In India we believe that the Quail is truly stationary; it is more than partially so in Portugal, Spain, Italy, and South-eastern Europe generally; although during winter it is joined by arrivals from the North, and in spring by accessions from the deserts of Northern Africa, seeking a congenial breeding-place.

The same observations apply to Candia, Greece, the Greek Islands, to the great peninsular projection of Asia Minor, from the Isle of Cyprus on the south to the long line of northern coast thence, over the Black Sea from Schumla to Odessa, and eastward to the Crimea, and beyond. This is a vast extent of country; to which Spain, France, Germany, the Austrian States, and Poland—in fact, the whole range of the south of Russia in Europe—may be added. Throughout this range the Quail is both migratory and resident, more resident, perchance, than we imagine, could we ascertain the numbers of permanent settlers—an unobserved remnant, in wilds thinly tenanted by man, but a little previously covered by myriads. We might here enter into the accounts of the migratory movements of the Quail as recorded in the works of the ancients—of the multitudes condensed into vast clouds, which, scattering themselves, exhausted by their journey, became an easy prey to the inhabitants of the numerous isles of Greece. To refer again to the Scriptures is, perhaps, out of place; but, if anything proves the Quail to have been the Selav of the Israelites, it is the recorded fact that for a whole month six hundred thousand marching men, with women and children in proportion, were supplied with food by these birds, which lighted in numbers beyond the powers of calculation, for some miles, in and around their encampment. "He rained flesh also upon them as dust, and feathered fowls like as the sand of the Sea."—Psalm lxxviii, 27. Refer also to Exodus.

This narrative prepares us for the accounts given by the Classic writers from Aristotle to Pliny, which have been sometimes deemed exaggerations. The latter, after stating that immense flocks, driven out of their course (across the Mediterranean) by adverse winds, are often swept into the sea, proceeds to state that they sometimes settle on vessels in such numbers as to cause their sinking from the overloading of the masts and rigging; and this, he says, always happens during the night. Looking at the vessels as light craft resembling our fishing-smacks, plying along the coast, and considering Pliny's acquaintance with the shores of the Mediterranean, we cannot refuse credence to this positive statement. Even in modern times, when the Quail is perhaps less multitudinous than it was formerly, before the destructive gun was known, the authentic accounts on record are sufficiently startling. During the periodical flights of these birds between Europe and Africa, and *vice versa*, the shores and islands of the Mediterranean are replete with myriads—Sicily swarms with them. Their autumnal visit is looked forward to with great anxiety, and they there encounter wholesale destruction; the gun, the net, and the simplest missiles being all in requisition. On the coast of Naples, according to Montagu, and within a comparatively limited space, 100,000 have been counted as the produce of a single day's work. In this manner we might pass along the European shores of the Mediterranean; but, were we to do so, we should be too long delayed by the "Isles of Greece;" everywhere a repetition of the same wholesale destruction of the Quail is as vigorously carried on. According to Baron de Tott, no country abounds in Quails more than the Crimea. During the summer, these birds are dispersed over the country; but, at the approach of autumn, they assemble together, and cross the Black Sea, to the southern coasts, whence they afterwards transport themselves to a warmer climate:—"The order of this migration is invariable: towards the end of August, on a serene day, when the wind blows from the north at sunset, and promises a fine night, they repair to the strand, and take their departure at six or seven in the evening, and have finished a journey of fifty leagues by break of day." They alight exhausted, and meet with the usual reception, thousands being taken alive, in addition to those killed on the spot.

But we have said enough, so far, and must draw nearer home. All who are acquainted with the poultry-markets of London and the principal poulterers' shops, have seen, during April and May, numbers of Quails pent up in low cages, waiting—like the friends of Ulysses, or the companions of "Es-Sindbad of the Sea" for their coming destiny. Pretty creatures! who can glance at them, thus caged and confined, without a feeling of pity? Fair and straightforward is the sportsman, with his gun and dogs; but no sportsman consigned these captives to durance and death. They are the victims of the lure and the net; and are obtained principally in France and the Netherlands. There are all, or nearly all, males: hence it is well for the continuance of the species that the Quail should be polygamous. Now, the reason why these prisoners are males is simply this: the males, in flocks, precede by several days the arrival of the females; and, like sailors from a long voyage meet with "crimps ashore,"—nets are prepared,—the quail-pelimitating the low note of the female, is heard, the male utters his clear whistling trisyllable pee-vor-ree, by way of answering, and in this manner scores at the time are drawn into the trap. The story has a moral, so it be read aright.

Now for the Quail as a British bird. It is seldom that the Quail visits our island before the middle of May; but here we must except some permanent residents, more numerous in our southern counties, than has yet been suspected. In our midland districts the Quail is rare, and still more so as we advance northwards. It is the bird of the lowlands, tenanted plains and undulating tracts under rich cultivation, or chalk hills of moderate elevation, where barley grows abundantly. It is decidedly terrestrial—we have never heard of its taking refuge in a tree. It loves the scrubby borders of cornlands, which afford it shelter; rough stony fields; or the very centre of wide lands, where wheat, canary-seed, mustard-seed, and the like, cover acres. As a proof of the continuance of the Quail during the winter in some of the congenial counties of our island we may here appropriately introduce the following note, kindly communicated to the writer by Mr. Gould. It runs as follows:—

January 2nd, 1854.

Weather very severe—hard frost, with much snow. Visited Leadenhall-market. Quails at four different stalls—all British killed. One dealer had twelve fresh up from Cambridgeshire; from which county, he informed me, he had Quails every week during the autumn and winter. Another dealer had Quails from Suffolk, and said they frequently had them at this season from Ireland. It is clear, therefore, that this bird far more commonly remains in the British Islands during winter than is generally supposed. The twelve alluded to above had all been shot, apparently, on the same day, as was inferred from their uniform freshness and similarity. The legs of both sexes at this season are pale straw-

yellow on the toes; nails horny; bills greenish olive white; the covering of the nostrils a little darker, that is more olive; eyes hazel brown. As regards weight and fatness, the whole were in fair condition: in one specimen the flank feathers were chestnut, except the longitudinal stripe of greyish white down the centre of each; the stem of these feathers quite white; and between this stem and the chestnut a longitudinal line of black. This specimen (probably a young but adult male) had the shoulders, wing coverts, and secondary quill feathers minutely freckled and barred with brown, a fawn stripe running down the centre of each.

Mr. Gould adds a comparison of the Quail from Madras, and of a specimen killed on the borders of the Mediterranean with the birds bred in our island. The Madras bird differs in several particulars, into which we need not here enter, and appears to be distinct from its European congener.

The Quail, as we have said, is polygamous; and, probably, as in the case of the ruff (*Machetes*) and the wild turkey, some battles take place among the males for the maintenance of territorial right, and the sole supremacy of an Oriental *harem*. The breeding place is chosen either in the centre of fields of grain, or amidst the covert of bordering scrubs or rough spots of ground. The young bevy varies from eight or ten to eighteen in number. The nest is a slight depression in the ground, either natural or scratched, for the reception of the eggs.

A flock of Quails, consisting of one brood, or perhaps two broods united, varying from ten to twenty, or even more, is called, in sportsmen's language, a "bevy." When flushed, they rise with startling suddenness, and, without attempting to soar, sweep along in a straight line with arrow-like velocity. Sometimes the whole bevy rises simultaneously, sometimes only two or three individuals from the same spot at the same instant, but always with a suddenness almost startling to the unpractised gunner—a circumstance which renders Quail shooting by no means so easy as might be supposed.

The food of the Quail consists of grain, and seeds of various plants, not to the exclusion of insects and their larvae. The feeding time commences with the earliest peep of dawn, or an hour or two before, and continues till daybreak. As the evening twilight draws on it again takes its food. During the middle portion of the day it lies perched in its covert; basks in the sun; and dusts and preens its plumage. Should rain set in, it retires to a sufficient shelter, under brushwood, rough stones, or on old hedgerow banks, to which the young coveys often resort. When scattered over a field they lie very close.

Among the ancients the Quail was not generally served at table. It was supposed to feed on hellebore and poisonous seeds; and, moreover, to be subject to fits of epilepsy (see Pliny); hence it was regarded, not as a dainty, but a dangerous dish—except, perhaps, by the knowing epicure.

The high spirit, ardour, and pugnacity of the Quail, have been celebrated from ancient times to the present. "As quarrelsome as Quails in a cage" was a Greek proverb. Quail-fighting, as might be expected, was a favourite amusement with the Greeks and Romans, who kept it in numbers for this purpose, as our forefathers did game-cocks. In India and China, Quail-fighting (as well as cock-fighting) is a popular amusement. We do not know what the Chinese *Game Quail* is; but in India, according to Colonel Sykes, it is not our species, but the Argoondah Quail (*Coturnix Argoondah*), which is in repute.

From a brief notice of the Quail as a fighting bird, we pass on to a consideration of it as a singing bird. Forbear to laugh, courteous reader, for the Quail is, and has been time immemorial, celebrated for its "sweet voice." Athenæus notices the "song of the Quail." Now, the fact is that all piping sounds were agreeable to the ancients—the Grylls and Cicade made music to their ears; and in Spain, at the present day, grasshoppers are kept in little rush cages for the sake of their song. Cervantes, in his "Don Quixote," expressly alludes to this custom. In the east, the Stone Curlew (*Edicnemus crepitans*) is highly esteemed for its music. Mr. Lane (see "Arabian Nights," Vol. III., p. 82), especially alludes to it, and quotes Hasselquist in corroboration of his own personal testimony. This bird is the *Keerawan*; or, more correctly, *Karduan* of the Arabs. The Turks and Egyptians value it much if they can get it alive, and keep it in a cage for its singing.

Bechstein dilates largely upon the song of the Quail. Unfortunately, he puts its voice into words, without meaning, failing therefore to convey his ideas to his readers. A few notes for the piano, or flute, would have been better both for writer and reader; but Bechstein, throughout his book on song-birds, errs egregiously on this very point.



EUROPEAN QUAILS.

Who can attach the same sound as rung in his ears to *made words*? However, we will give the substance of what he says, as a finale:—In the breeding season, the male commences by softly repeating tones resembling *verra-verra*, followed by *pie-pie*, uttered in a bold tone (the last we have heard, not the *verra*). This tone is given while the neck is raised, the eyes shut, and the head inclined to one side, as if in the attitude of listening. Among the *fanciers*, the birds that repeat the last syllables ten or twelve times consecutively are the most esteemed. The song of the female only consists of *verra-verra*, *pup-pup*—the two last being those by which the male and female attract each other's attention. The angry cry of the male is *quillah* (how pronounced we know not); but the note of simple complacency is a purring murmur.

The accompanying Engraving is copied, by the express permission of Mr. Gould, from his work, the "Birds of Europe"—a noble monument of zoological industry and acumen, as well as of the highest artistic excellence. So great and so unexpected was the sale of this work, that, within a few years after its completion, every copy was disposed of; and as the lithographic drawings were erased, when the promised number of copies was struck off, we fear that no subsequent edition will ever take place; which, indeed, cannot, unless by the re-drawing of the whole of the plates, at an enormous expense. The transition from the birds of Europe to those of Asia is so natural, and so necessary in the sequence, that we can scarcely be surprised that the "Birds of Asia" should be now in progress. W. C. L. M.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

Your readers (says our Correspondent) will scarcely be surprised to learn that the war in the East bids fair to exercise a great influence on the Fashions. Ladies already adopt for their dresses, Turkish patterns and designs; Arabian crescents; Persian figures, or hieroglyphics (*chiffres Persanes*); everything will in some degree have reference to the war. Ribbons will represent the Bosphorus, in the same manner as we already see silk handkerchiefs printed with the map of the Black Sea, or the Baltic. This fashion may be open to ridicule; but the Eastern patterns and designs are very rich and ingenious, and such of our designers as possess good taste, may produce patterns in the styles of the East, which may become popular. Notwithstanding all that has been invented during the last half-century, the shawls of Cashmere are still unrivalled, and at this season they are exceedingly fashionable. Within the last two years we have seen many Cashmere shawls with a plain ground, and the corners and middle, or pattern in the centre embroidered with gold, mixed with the silk: these shawls are very magnificent; few are seen worn by promenaders in the streets; but for ladies in carriages,



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



BONNETS.

they are a highly approved accompaniment to a handsome morning visiting costume, or for the theatre. Bracelets and brooches in the shape of crescents, have already appeared. We should also mention puffed ribbons (*rubans bouffants*) for the trimmings of dresses; they are placed on the volants, and ornament also the bodies, the basques, and the sleeves: they have a charming effect, are of very varied shades of colour, and are ornamented with designs or patterns, which they help to bring out in relief. Mantelets this year are worn very short behind, and in front also; they are indeed, rather very short scarfs, than mantelets. They are made in taffetas, with ornaments of velvet and lace, for spring and autumn; for the summer, they are of tulle and ribbons of velvet, alternately, and trimmed with lace. Some trimmings of feathers are still seen worn: this style should be reserved for winter; at present, fringes, puffed ribbons, and ruches, are alone used. The Canzou is not much worn: it is in black lace and velvet alternately; the bands of velvet laid on the sleeves lengthwise, and disposed also in the same manner from the top to the waist on the front of the body; two bands in front descending as far and down upon the tasque, and behind disposed as a trimming in the style of braces. For summer these garments are made still more cool and graceful, in white lace, ornamented with ribbons to match the colours of the petticoats, or made to accompany petticoats of white muslin, with coloured ribbons at the waist of about seven inches width. Volants are very much in fashion, and are worn with plain petticoats, full of pattern, and ornamented with trimming on the front of the petticoat, so as to resemble an apron.

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Ball Dress for Young Lady.—Ribbons passed through the bands of hair, and bunches or tufts of flowers. Body of dress completely covered with Valenciennes lace. A bow of coloured ribbon on the body. Triple petticoat of white muslin, having patterns designed in colours. Morning Visiting Dress.—Bonnet of crape. Mantelet of embroidered

taffetas, trimmed with lace. Dress: plain petticoat, without volants, barred or striped; the intermediate space embroidered in coloured silk.

1.—Bonnet of worked straw, mixed with imitation tulle, trimmed with flowers surrounding the back part of the head above the curtain, which is edged with a small pattern in ruche straw, bordered with tulle and narrow blonde. Inside, the bonnet are blue flowers mixed with white blonde, and white bands.

2.—Bonnet of pink taffetas, having three ruches on the edge, in the middle; the crown and curtain are ornamented with a ribbon *froncé*, the interior trimmed with crape and roses.

3.—Bonnet of white crape, with three rows of blonde falling backwards: the first row, on the edge of the bonnet, is pretty long towards the lower part, and has trimming of Heart's-ease flowers on the inside.

4.—Bonnet with crown trimmed with a wide ribbon, which is *froncé* at the corner of the bonnet, and continues to form the bands; a similar ribbon, scolloped, forms the trimming of the edge, together with a pung, in blonde.

For ladies who wear curls of hair, the inside trimming is put on higher up, and is much less in quantity, the curls of hair filling up the space around the cheeks.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

THE BALL AT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.



COSTUMES.

Soubrette (Louis XV.),
Lady Adelaide Curzon.

Elizabeth of Austria (Charles IX.),
Lady Palmerston.

Court of Louis XI.,
Lady Molesworth.

Court of Louis XV.,
Lady Beaumont.

Public interest was excited in so unusual a degree by the late *Bal Costumé* at the French Embassy, and there were so many peculiar accompanying circumstances distinguishing it from ordinary fashionable *réunions*, that a few illustrations, conveying some idea of the brilliancy and rarity of the costumes worn, will, doubtless, be acceptable to our readers.

LADY ADELAIDE CURZON.

Wore a dress modeled from the era of Louis XV. It was white silk, looped over a skirt of blue taffetas; corsage to correspond, with guipure lace; bouquet of roses, fastened with an agraffe of diamonds. Coiffure poudrée, with hat of black velvet, bordered with pearls and diamonds, agraffe of diamond fastenings, and blue feathers.

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON.

Appeared as Elizabeth d'Autriche, wife of Charles IX. The over dress was of rich black velvet embroidered in gold; the body embroidered in gold, and fastened with jewels, diamonds, and chains of diamonds; long sleeves of velvet, under-sleeves of grey satin and gold braid, striped with pearls; under-skirt of grey satin, richly embroidered in gold with pearls and precious stones. Black velvet hat covered with diamonds and precious stones; veil, spangled with gold.

LADY MOLESWORTH.

Appeared in the character of the Queen of Louis XI. of France. Her dress was composed of a jacket of scarlet velvet, with deep border trimmings of ermine, fastened in the front with a band of velvet, the top being entirely covered with magnificent diamonds and emeralds; skirt of scarlet velvet and gold cloth embroidered with bands of massive fleur-de-lis.

de-lis. Royal coiffure of the period, composed of a tiara crown of diamonds, emeralds, and long gold veil. The splendour of this costume, and its adaptation to the stately physique of the fair wearer were much admired.

LADY BEAUMONT.

This lady's costume illustrated the luxurious epoch of Louis XV. It was composed of a dress of blue satin embossed with gold bouquets, trimmed with point lace, ruffles, and roses; corsage to correspond, with lace; stomacher of diamonds and precious stones; under dress of pink moiré, covered with costly lace, and trimmings. Coiffure of roses, enriched with diamonds.

HER EXCELLENCY MADAME DE MUSEURUS.

Wore a Greek costume. Jacket of rich velvet, ornamented with gold; petticoat of fine damask and brocade, embroidered with gold and pearls; vest, white satin, embroidered with gold.

COUNTESS OF GLENGALL.

Costume of Louis XIV. composed of a rich black tunic, lined with yellow silk, trimmed all round with two flounces of Brussels point, and coloured brocade ribbon; body and sleeves ornamented with diamonds and pearls; a white silk petticoat, brocade with coloured flowers, trimmed on tablier with point lace, diamonds, and real pearls. Head-dress, powdered; diamonds, pearls, and gold.

MARCHIONESS OF AILESBUERY.

The costume of the noble Marchioness evinced the tasteful and skilful adaptation which were to be expected in so distinguished a leader of fashion. Her Ladyship adopted the character of Blanche of Castile, and wore a chataine of cloth of gold, with a petticoat and mantle of velvet, sown with fleur-de-lis in gold. Her coiffure was magnificent, and resplendent with costly diamonds.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

The costume chosen by her Grace was that of the lovely and ill-fated Marie Antoinette and was copied, we understand, from a drawing by Lebrun. The robe was of crimson velvet with hoops, fastened by diamond clasps, bordered with blue satin, with gold, and with lappets of lace; the corsage ornamented with diamonds and lace. Hat of crimson velvet, with feathers, and a coronet of diamonds, and veil falling over the shoulders; coiffure, powdered and ornamented with diamonds.

MADAME VAN DE WYER.

This lady, the daughter of one of our British merchant princes, appeared (*à propos* of her husband's country) in a rich characteristic costume of the kind worn in Flanders, at the Court of Marie de Bourgogne.

THE DUCHESS OF MONTROSE.

Appeared as a lady of the Court of Louis Quinze, composed of a white dress, looped up with pink roses, over a petticoat of white. Hair powdered, and a profusion of emeralds.

COUNTESS WALEWSKA.

We have already taken special notice of the appearance of the amiable and beautiful lady of the French Ambassador, and need, therefore, only observe, whilst giving the details of her dress, that in person as well as in attire, her Excellency was a graceful and effective impersonation of the character represented by her. The costume was of the seventeenth century character, the Duchess de Nevers—Robe montante, with sleeves of green velvet adorned with passementerie in gold, and with buttons of fine pearls; collar of fine lace; petticoat elevated on both sides; under petticoat of spangled velvet, embroidered with silver; shoes of white satin, embroidered with silver. Head-dress of green velvet, ornamented with precious stones, and with a plume of white feathers; veil covered with stars in gold. Her Excellency's youthful son accompanied her in the character of page.



COSTUMES.

GREEK,
MADAME
DE MUSEURUS.

COURT OF LOUIS XIV.,
COUNTESS OF
GLENGALL.

BLANCHE DE CASTILE,
MARCHIONESS OF
AILESBUERY.

MARIE ANTOINETTE,
DUCHESS OF
WELLINGTON.

MARIE OF BOURGOGNE,
MADAME
VAN DE WYER.

COURT OF LOUIS XV.,
DUCHESS OF
MONTROSE.

DUCHESS DE NEVERS,
COUNTESS
WALEWSKA.



MARCH COMPOSED BY HER EXCELLENCY THE WIFE OF OMER PACHA.

INTRODUCTION.

MARCIA.

tremolando.

Fine. TRIO. marcato. legg.

D.C. alla Marcia.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes the 'INTRODUCTION.' and 'MARCIA.' sections. The second system features a 'tremolando.' instruction. The third system contains a 'Fine.' marking followed by a 'TRIO.' section marked 'marcato.' and then 'legg.'. The final system concludes with the instruction 'D.C. alla Marcia.'

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF THE SCHOOLS OF ART, GORE-HOUSE.

The Exhibition of the "advanced works" of the Students of the various Schools of Art was opened to the public on Monday, at Gore-house. The productions exhibited comprise specimens of almost every variety of decoration applicable to manufacturing processes, as well as studies from anatomical models, flowers, and other objects of still life.

The Schools so represented are those of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Chester, Cork, Coventry, Dublin, Dudley, Durham, Finsbury, Glasgow, Limerick, Macclesfield, Manchester, Metropolis (Normal Training and Female Schools), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Paisley, Potteries, Sheffield, Stourbridge, Warrington, Worcester, and York. There are eighteen other schools, including Bath, Bristol, Hereford, Leeds, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton, which do not send any contributions; but it is explained that the majority of these schools have only been opened within the present year.

The works exhibited are classed under certain specified stages of instruction, as stage 9—anatomical studies, chiefly based upon some well-known antique statue; 14, painting (general) direct from nature; 15, painting groups of natural objects, as specimens of composition of colours; 16, painting the human figure, or animals, in monochrome, from casts; 17a, painting the human figure, or animals, in colour, from the flat; 17b, painting the human figure, &c., from nature; 18, modelling ornament; 19a, modelling the human figure or animals from casts; 19c, modelling the human figure, &c., from nature; 20, modelling flowers, fruits, foliage, and objects of natural history, from nature;—the above being merely imitative processes, intended to give the student executive power; and, considering the age of the students exhibiting, and the periods they have been under tuition, many of the specimens are extremely creditable. Stage 22a takes a higher aim, namely, elementary design; and the process adopted in it is to give out a natural object as a type, to be ornamentally displayed and arranged to fill a given space agreeably as to quantity and contrast, and in accordance with the laws of colour: each school being required to send four specimens. In the present instance the object so given was the wood-anemone—a flower well adapted for ornamental application, and capable of great variety of treatment, as the numerous studies sent in—some hundred in number—sufficiently prove. This, by the way, is one of the most gratifying portions of the Exhibition; the students of the several schools having been left to the exercise of their own discretion and taste in the application of the natural "type," both as respects composition and colouring; and the result, in many instances, being extremely successful. Stage 22d holds a somewhat analogous position to the last, only that, in place of treating natural objects as the type, historic styles of ornament are resorted to, the object being, by copying and re-combining characteristic examples, as types of styles, to impress upon the mind of the student their leading peculiarities. As we have no doubt of the useful and wholesome effect of studies in stage 22a, we have our misgivings touching those in 22d; considering that the imitation, or re-adjustment of the conventional features of by-gone styles can only impede the growth of the inventive faculty, and promote a fatal mannerism which is too prevalent amongst us already.

In stage 23, (Technical Studies), the student makes his first essays to apply his knowledge to practical use—in other words, to produce designs for the ornamentation of cutlery, plate, and other articles of manufacture. In the words of the Report, "it must be observed, that such essays should as yet be received with much allowance;" but, at the same time, when errors in principle in the application of ornamentation are obvious (as is the case in some instances before us, including some very uncomfortable handle-knives), the heads of the department would have done useful service by pointing them out. We remark in these examples, and in those in stage 23c (Special Class for Surface Decoration), too much disposition to resort to the hackneyed models of by-gone times, without, in many instances, any apparent guiding principle in their selection as regards fitness.

In Porcelain and Miniature Painting are some very creditable specimens, as far as the execution goes; but they are, with few exceptions, copies from originals more or less known. In short, the inventive has not yet been combined in equal degree with the technical faculty among the students of these schools; and it was hardly to be expected it should, perhaps; but, until it is, we should rather keep back than press forward the powers of production. The simplest object in nature, successfully rendered through the attractive medium in question, would be preferable as an evidence of real progress than the most elaborate effort of copyism.

Upon the whole—qualified only to the extent we have stated—the present Exhibition of Student-work is gratifying and encouraging; and, we doubt not, will in time be followed by others fraught with still deeper import to our art-industrial progress.

Eleven money prizes, ranging from £10 to £25 each, and amounting in the aggregate to the modest sum of £253, have been awarded amongst the students contributing to the present Exhibition. These rewards are very properly given, by way of encouragement to continued application on the part of the students; but they should not even tacitly be construed into a recommendation, in a commercial sense, of the particular objects for which they have been awarded. This would be a great mistake; which would infallibly place the schools in a very false position with regard to the manufacturing interests. We make this remark in no unfriendly spirit, but purely with the view of preventing disappointment.

THE NORWICH WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.

Mr. G. G. Adams has completed the model for his colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington, executed for the city of Norwich; and has exhibited it at his studio in Sloane-street, during some days past, previously to its being cast in bronze. It is a pedestrian statue, measuring 8 feet 6 inches high; the attitude simple and manly. The Great Commander is represented as of about the age when he was in the zenith of his military fame—just after the crowning victory of Waterloo; and the face, which is very like, is studied much after the portraits painted by Lawrence about that period. He is attired in an undress frock-coat, with a sash round the waist, and a military cloak over the shoulders; his right hand rests upon his sword, whilst the left slightly grasps the cloak, which hangs in easy folds. Behind, at the Duke's feet, is a howitzer, which is the only accessory object introduced. The statue is intended to be placed upon a pedestal of red granite of equal height, eight feet six inches; upon which will be affixed a bronze tablet, exhibiting the numerous decorations of the Duke, skillfully grouped, surrounded with a trophy of arms and flags, upon which the names of his principal victories are inscribed; beneath will be the simple inscription—"Wellington." Altogether, this will be a memorial well worthy of the Great Commander, and the wealthy city of Norwich for which it has been executed.

On the occasion of our visiting Mr. Adams's studio to inspect the above, we also saw busts of the Duke of Beaufort and the Marquis of Anglesey—both in progress—both promising to turn out excellent likenesses. We also caught a glimpse of the medal intended for the commemoration of the approaching inauguration of the Crystal Palace, and which is nearly completed. On the obverse, of course, are profiles of the Queen and Prince Consort; and on the reverse a group of Britannia in the centre, with, on one side, Industry, with the usual emblems of the Arts, and of Plenty, which is their reward; on the other, History, recording the decorative features gathered or imitated from all parts and all ages of the world—alluding, probably, to the various Courts. Above is Fame; and in the background, in low relief, a distant view of the Crystal Palace, in its present form.

Kew Gardens.—It appears that the number of visitors to Kew Gardens has increased, in the last ten years, from 16,114, the number in 1844, to 331,210, which was the number in 1853, and the largest ever recorded.

THE COLLAPSING BOAT.—The Rev. Mr. Berthon, of Fareham, has invented a "collapsing boat." He proposes to construct immense flat-bottomed boats, sixteen or eighteen feet wide, which, when stowed away, would only occupy as many inches. Their draught of water, with 200 men on board, will not exceed twelve feet; and they will carry and work the heaviest guns now used in our ships.

MONEY-LENDERS TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The Board of Customs having discovered that letters offering loans of money have been addressed to clerks in the service, have deemed it right to caution the officers and clerks generally, but particularly the young and inexperienced, from having any transactions with persons of this description, who, by holding out encouragement to them to borrow money, are very likely to lead them into difficulties. The principal officers of the Customs in London, and the collectors and comptrollers at the several ports throughout the kingdom, have been furnished with this order for the information of the several officers and clerks under their supervision.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SYDNEY H.—It admits of two solutions, and is in other respects unsatisfactory. **NEED LOGUS, New York.**—They are, though too easy for publication, by no means without promise. **A SECRETARY.**—Try the effect of recording the result of each evening's play in your Club; or, better still, though it will add seriously to your secretarial duties, try what taking down the best game played, and sending them for criticism to one of the Chess organs will do. We believe, if this latter plan were adopted in the provincial clubs, there would soon be a marked improvement in play.

G. C.—The solution of the celebrated "Indian Problem" is—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K moves; 3. R to Q 2nd; 4. R to Q 4th, double check, and mate. Black's moves are forced, and therefore we do not print them. **J. T. C., of Hyde.**—It admits of another, and a very obvious solution; beginning with B to K B 7th. **J. W., Brighton.**—There is no difficulty in obtaining a copy of "Philidor's Treatise," though the work is now quite superseded. With respect to the Chess-men modeled by the late Flaxman, we should recommend you to address a note to the Messrs. Wedgwood, "Eturia" Pottery, Staffordshire.

F. W. A., of Brussels, is thanked for his obliging attention. **J. G. C.**—It shall be reported on in our next Number. **T. S. S.**—The St. George's Chess-club is a real boon to Chess amateurs who are only occasional visitors to London. The subscription of a country member is only One Guinea per annum, for which he enjoys all the comforts of a spacious, well-appointed Club-house, and the practice of good Chess play in the society of gentlemen.

RIM, Castle Cary. In the solution of No. 532, White's first move should be R to K R sq; Black's, K to K 6th. It is impossible to effect mate in three moves by the method you propose.

PERKINS.—Of the beautiful Problem No. 433, we have not yet received the correct solution from more than half a dozen correspondents. Try it once more. **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 534.** By James, O. P., Ernest, Strickland, C. P., S. P. Q. R., W. T. W., Mathematics, Ellensmore, F. R. of B., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 533. By P. T. W., Faust, Menestr, Sub, Ernest, Flitz-Grub, True Blue, D. D., Czar, Mordca, Footstater, Willy, Edipus, Crib, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 533.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 7th	R to K R 4th (dis. ch)	3. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch)	K to K 5th
2. P to K B 5th	B takes P (ch), or (a)	4. R to K 5th—Mate.	

(a) 2. Q takes P (ch), or * 3. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch) K to K 5th 4. Kt takes Q—Mate.

* 2. P to Q 8th (becoming a Queen) or † 3. P to K 4th (ch) Q takes P 4. Kt to K 6th (dis. checkmate)

† 2. R to Q Kt 8th Q takes P 4. Kt to Q Kt 3rd (dis. checkmate)

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 534.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 2nd	K to Q Kt 4th (a)	4. R to Q Kt 7th	K to Q 4th, or anything.
2. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 5th	5. R to Q Kt 5th—Mate.	
3. B to Q B 5th (ch)	K takes B (best)		

(a) Black has the choice of many moves, but none which will prevent Mate, according to the conditions of the Problem.

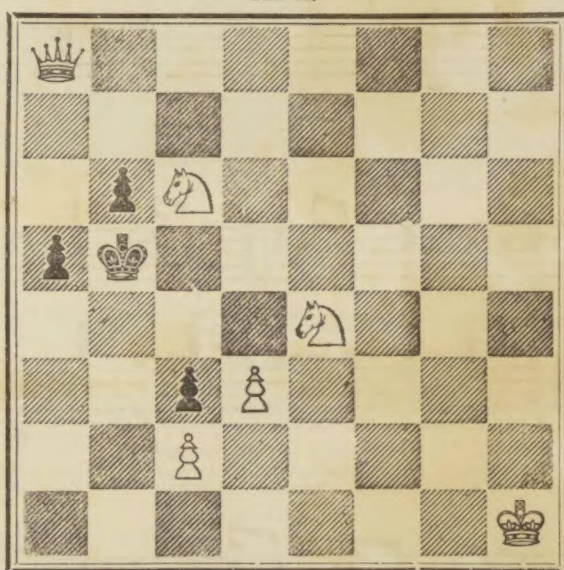
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 535.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P takes Kt, becoming a Bishop	K to B 7th (best)	2. B to K 5th	K takes R
		3. B to K Kt 3rd—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 536.

By Mr. W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

A spirited little Gambit played between Mr. DE J—H and Mr. STERN.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. DE J.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. DE J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. K to K B 3rd (b)	Kt takes Kt
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K R 5th (ch)	14. P takes Kt	Q takes B
4. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th	15. P takes Kt	P to K Kt 5th (e)
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	16. P takes P	Q takes P
6. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	17. B takes P (d)	Q takes Kt
7. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	18. P takes B	P takes P
8. P to Q B 3rd (a)	K Kt to K 2nd	19. Q takes K B P	B takes Q P (ch)
9. Q to her Kt 3rd	Q to K R 4th	20. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)
10. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. K to B sq	Q takes Q Kt P
11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd		And Black struck his flag.

(a) Not nearly so attacking as the customary move of P to 5th.
(b) Mr. Stern might have cramped his opponent's game considerably, and have won a Pawn besides, we believe, if he had played P to K R 5th at this moment.
(c) White plays the termination with his usual soundness and ability.
(d) Taking the Bishop with his Queen would have been still more disastrous to him.
(e) He has evidently no good move left.
(f) The best and most expeditious mode of giving the coup de grâce.

Brilliant partie between Mr. B. GREVILLE, one of the leading English amateurs, and M. DE RIVIERE.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (M. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (M. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. Kt takes B	Q to K Kt 3rd
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Q to her 4th	P to K 7th
3. P to Q 4th	Kt takes P	18. R to K B 2nd	B takes P (e)
4. Kt takes P	Q Kt to K 3rd	19. P to Q B 3rd	Q R to Q sq
5. B to B 4th	P to Q 3rd	20. Q to K B 4th	K R to K sq
6. K Kt to Q 3rd (a)	K Kt to K B 3rd	21. Q R to K sq	Q takes Kt
7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	22. Q takes B	K R to K 4th
8. Castles	K B to K 2nd	23. Q to K B 3rd	Kt to K 5th (f)
9. P to K B 4th	Castles	24. B takes K B P (ch)	K to R sq
10. Q B to K 3rd (b)	P to Q 4th	25. Q takes K P	Kt takes R
11. P takes P (c)	P takes P	26. Q takes R	Kt to K R 6th (double ch)
12. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q 5th	27. K to R sq	Q to K Kt 8th (ch)
13. P to K B 5th	Q Kt to Q B 4th	28. R takes Q	Kt to K B 7th
14. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		
15. Kt to Q R 4th (d)	P takes B		

Checkmate (g)

(a) A smart attack may be got by taking the K B Pawn, instead of retreating the Kt; but the defence, if carefully managed, has the best of the battle in the long run.
(b) Better to have pushed on boldly with the K B Pawn. This affords Black too much time.
(c) He appears to have no better move. If he play P to K 5th, Black retreats the attacked Kt to K sq, &c.
(d) We should have preferred B to K 2nd, since White was almost certain of winning a Pawn eventually for the one sacrificed.
(e) From this point M. de Riviere plays with great spirit and elegance.
(f) Cleverly conceived.
(g) It is not often that a player has the good fortune to be enabled to give Damiano's classical and beautiful mate. In the present instance it occurs very happily, and seems an appropriate finale for so pretty a game.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 871.—By Signor ASPA.

White: K at Q B 4th, R at K B 4th, B at K Kt sq, Kts at Q 3rd and Q B 3rd; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 2nd, K 2nd and 4th, Q R 2nd, 3rd, and 5th. Black: K at Q B 3rd, Ps at K 3rd and 4th, Q B 2nd, Q R 3rd, and 5th.

White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 872.—By Herr F. CAPRAZ.

White: K at K Kt sq, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K R 8th and Q 4th; Ps at K R 2nd, K B 4th, K 2nd, Q Kt 7th, and Q R 3rd. Black: K at Q B 5th, Q at Q B sq, R at Q B 7th, B at K R 8th; Ps at K Kt 7th, K 6th, and Q 4th.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

The Prince Regent of Baden is about to visit Baden-Baden. A marriage is spoken of between him and the Princess Louisa, daughter of the Prince of Prussia, who is at present at Baden: she is only sixteen years old.

The eleventh annual meeting of the archers of the United Kingdom will be held on the race-course, Shrewsbury, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of July.

The Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool, one of a party travelling in Italy, was recently arrested there, and imprisoned three days, for wearing a white hat, and having in his writing-desk a pen-wiper of the shape and colour of a cockade.

The high price of coal and freights costs the Peninsular and Oriental Company an additional £200,000 a year at the present time.

The deficit in Austria for the year 1853 amounts to above 56,000,000 florins. It is rumoured that the direct taxes will be increased 25 per cent.

Upon the occasion of the recent announcement of a free discharge to the convicts in Newgate prison, Dublin, under sentence of penal servitude, so overjoyed were four of them at the sudden intelligence that they dropped dead.

The Chamber of Deputies of Luxemburg has been dissolved, and the Electoral Colleges convoked for the 14th of June.

James Clark, one of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company's servants, has been in that company's employ twelve years and nine months, and during that period has travelled a million of miles—a distance equal to forty times round the globe.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, states that fresh corn-riots have occurred at Pisa, Lucca, and Siena, but that they had been successfully quelled.

The European and American Electric Printing Telegraph Company have contracted with the Admiralty to lay down a submarine line of telegraph from Whitehall and Somerset-house to the naval establishments at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Deal, and Dover.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a Royal decree, authorising Messrs. Zanarone and Co., of Cuba, to establish a regular steam service between Cuba and France and England. Eight steamers, of 250-horse power each, are to be employed.

Two tug steamers and a sloop, with divers, have been for some time at work at the wreck of the *Taylor*, and have succeeded in recovering a portion of her valuable cargo, consisting chiefly of bale goods.

A lump of pure gold, weighing 27 lbs, was lately found at Yankee-hill, Colubia, by a poor Italian, who, the day before, begged a dollar to purchase a breakfast.

While the proportion of police to population is in metropolitan districts one in 452; city of London, one in 244; Liverpool, one in 466; in Stockport it is only one in 388.

The Bible presented by George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, to the meeting-house at Swarthmoor, near Ulverstone, and which for some time has been lodged in private hands, is about to be restored to its original place.

Two emissaries of Kossuth were hanged on the 29th ult., at St. George, in Transylvania. Their names were Joseph Varady and Franz Bartalis.

Fifty out of the 53 Scotch members were present at the division on the Scotch Education Bill; and of these 36 voted for, and 14 against it.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Messina on the 23rd ult. It lasted about four seconds. No damage was done.

The London and North-Western Companies have agreed with Professor Gluckman for the purchase of the right to use his invention on their lines for communicating between the guards and drivers of railway trains.

M. Kossuth is expected at Sheffield on Whit-Monday, at a public demonstration in favour of the independence of Poland.

A Temperance missionary has been appointed for the town of Derby. He attends the police court every morning to hear what drunken cases are brought forward, and afterwards endeavours to reform the parties who get convicted of the offence.

The symptoms of blight, which had manifested themselves on the stems of the vines in Sicily, in the course of last month, have since disappeared, and all the plants look healthy and promising.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay, M.P., who has been unanimously elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in the room of Professor Wilson, deceased, has accepted "with pride and gratitude the honourable office."

Louis Napoleon's cousin, young Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the second son of the Prince de Canino, has taken holy orders.

The courts of justice in Edinburgh are now connected with the telegraph office, so that there will be means for transmitting messages to any part of the kingdom.

The ex-Queen of the French was to leave Seville for England on the 15th inst.

Intelligence has been received of Dr. Livingston, the South African missionary traveller. He had penetrated as far northward as 14° south latitude, where the climate began to be very unhealthy, both he and his people having frequently suffered from fever.

Albert, *ouvrier*, member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, in France, who had been detained since 1848 as a prisoner of state at Belleisle, has been removed to Tours, on account of ill health.

Professor Waagen, the Director of the Picture Gallery at the Royal Museum, Hamburg, will shortly leave for London, at the invitation of Prince Albert. His stay is likely to be a lengthy one.

The Court of Policy of British Guiana offers to furnish £3000 for the purpose of encouraging direct steam communication between the colony and Great Britain.

It is said that three Marshals of France will shortly be created. General d'Hautpoul is named as one, and it is considered not unlikely that General Baraguay d'Hilliers may be another.

Mr. Wakley, at an inquest held a few days since, said he had, during the time he held office as coroner for Middlesex, holden inquests on two children, under seven years of age, who had committed suicide.

The Prince of Prussia has been prevailed on, at the especial request of the King, to return to Berlin on the 7th June, the anniversary of the death of their father, a day always observed by the Royal Family.

The *Africain*, of Constantia, states that an immense caravan is being at present organised to go to Timbuctoo, for the purpose of inducing the natives to commence trading with Algeria.

The foreign Princes who are Knights of the Garter are the King of Hanover, the King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Wurtemberg, the King of Prussia, the King of Saxony, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the reigning Duke of Brunswick, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Prince of Leiningen.

The young men employed in the City warehouses have commenced a movement to induce their employers to close their warehouses at two o'clock on Saturday.

The leprosy is spreading so rapidly in Norway that fears are entertained of its becoming a general sickness, as in the Middle Ages.

In an old house in the Rue de Klingsberg, Lubeck, some workmen recently discovered a tin box, containing small silver coins worth about 68,000 francs, and all belonging to the old Hanse towns.

There has been a heavier fall of snow this cold season at Cabool than ever. In the city it fell to the depth of two yards, and in the suburbs more than that. Many houses fell, and buried several persons under the heaps of mud and snow.

For Agricultural Statistics, to be collected in the three kingdoms, the sum of £13,000 is required in the Miscellaneous Estimates for the present year.

There is a shop for the sale of *samshoo*, or rice-whisky, in Hong-Kong, which bears over its door the following inscription: "The joys of Paradise are nothing compared to a perpetual drunk!"

All possible exertions are being made for completing St. George's hall, Liverpool, so as to be ready for opening at the beginning of September.

The King of Holland incurred some danger last week in consequence of the horses running away with his carriage, and galloping at a fearful rate through several streets, before the coachman could pull them in. His Majesty remained quietly seated in the carriage, and in that way escaped all injury.

The passengers on board the steam-packet *Cressus*, which left England a few months since for Australia, amused themselves by publishing a newspaper on board, called the *Southern Cross*, or *Antarctic Gazette*. Several copies of this journal were printed and published at the Cape of Good Hope, and have reached England.

Three writers in the *Figaro* were fined 500 francs each on Saturday last, for having asserted that M. Jules Janin, at the commencement of his literary career, had written both in the *Quotidienne* and the *Figaro*—two journals differing in politics.

The French Government, instead of resorting to a loan, will, it is said, obtain four millions sterling of the Credit Mobilier Bank, on the security of Treasury Bonds.

It is generally understood in military circles that on the occasion of the ensuing Brevet, a Field Marshal's baton will be conferred upon General Viscount Combermere, the oldest survivor of Wellington's contemporaries.

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TO VISITORS FROM THE COUNTRY.

tious and improvements in his premises, which he doubts not will commend themselves to the approval of his patrons. All persons of taste also, hasten to inspect the unique and researched STOCK of ELEPHANTINE, now exhibited in his new SHOW ROOMS, 4, LEADEN-HALL-STREET, near the Royal Exchange. He has brought out some of the most superb and novel specimens of the species, and is so far possible to display them advantageously in his former premises. He has fitted up splendid Show Rooms, to which he invites those who are desirous of seeing the most brilliant specimens this country can pro-

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TO inform the public generally, that, in consequence of extensive Alterations and Enlargement of his Premises about to take place, the whole of the valuable Stock of Looking Glasses, Giraudeles, and Decorative Furniture is offered at an immense reduction. The pieces are marked in plain figures. As this is a bona fide sale the public will find this a most advantageous opportunity of purchasing. An early visit is respectfully solicited.—398 and 399, Oxford-street.—Plate-glass Front for Sale.

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ROOFING FELT; INODOROUS FELT, for damp walls,
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locks all answered to their respective keys; and all the damage the contents received (water excepted) was that only some of the beams were slightly singed at the edge.

"You are at liberty to make what use of this communication you may think proper. We are, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

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